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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Five per cent pay restoration now, five per cent more on July 1, five per cent during the next fiscal year, if the President so authorizes. Steps in the right direction, but the entire relief is needed now. May I point out, Mr. President, that you are urging civilian wage increase? Why not grant it to the Services?

The pay freeze provisions are in conference. The compromise that should be agreed upon is the abolition of this hardship which bears especially upon officers in the lower grades and the warrant and non-commissioned groups of the enlisted men.

For the officers and men on duty abroad dollar exchange protection has been provided, and the act has been made retroactive. The pay cut and pay freeze provisions when finally drafted likewise should be made retroactive; then we would get out of debt.

I agree with Colonel Lindbergh that carrying the mails is the business of private companies. The mission of the Army Air Corps is National Defense, and no deviation from it should be allowed. But in spite of the casualties that have occurred the Corps can carry the mails just as well as the civilians. Flying weather conditions so demonstrate.

General MacArthur gave a solar plexus blow to Congress when he told it that it was recreant to its constitutional responsibility when it failed to make adequate appropriations for the execution of the National Defense Act and the Act of 1926. Perhaps what he said will cause the two Houses to be more liberal. Think this over, Mr. Colleagues.

Close to the President in connection with all the air developments is former Brigadier General Mitchell. He lunched at the White House the other day, and then issued a blast against the War Department, which was followed by the presidential announcement that an unified aviation policy was desirable. One thing I'll say for the veteran pilot; he never lets up!

General Mitchell wants a Department of the Air, which will take in the Navy. Senator Robinson, after talking with the President, excluded the Navy from his combined air service proposal. Secretary Swanson says he will oppose either naval or Marine Corps Aviation passing from the control of his Department. It looks like a battle!

Certainly the President deserves commendation for this: He does not permit politics to dictate Army or Navy appointments. The latest slate of General officers submitted by the Secretary of War was approved without change.

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Commands Outstanding Unit



LT. (JG) RICHARD E. HAWES, USN

Co. 179 Wins Journal CCC Awards In 1st CA

To Company 179, in the Connecticut forests, goes the honor of having been selected as the outstanding Civilian Conservation Corps company in the First Corps Area, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The company is commanded by a Naval Officer, Lt. (Jg) Richard Ellington Hawes, one of the more than 400 Naval officers transferred to the War Department for CCC duty. Assisting him are 1st Lt. George A. Crandall, CAC-Res., and 2nd Lt. Ferdinand E. F. Tiesing, Inf-Res. Maj. Ivan G. Martin, ChC, USA, is the camp chaplain, and Dr. William N. Goldberg, a contract surgeon, watches over the camp's health. Cpl. Stanley E. Lease and Cpl. Donald A. Taylor, both of the 11th Coast Artillery, serve as acting first sergeant and mess sergeant, respectively.

The selection under War Department regulations means that Lieutenant Hawes, together with the commanding officers of the winning companies in the other eight corps areas, will be awarded one of the Gold Medals offered by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The subordinate officers each will receive a silver button, while the enlisted men of the regular service and the enrolled men of the company each will receive a bronze button presented by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Lieutenant Hawes was born in Thomson, Ga., Feb. 21, 1894. He enlisted in the Navy June 4, 1917 and in September 1918 accepted an appointment as Ensign, United States Naval Reserve Force. He served in the Third Naval District, New York, later going to the Naval Academy for special instruction. In 1919 he served on the USS Pennsylvania, with the Cruiser and Transport Force, at Hoboken, N. J., and on the USS Mobile and the USS Sacramento. Following the War he became a boatswain, serving

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Senate Drops Forced Retirement Provision

Eliminating the amendment which would have required the retirement before July 1, 1934 of about 350 officers now commissioned in the Army and carrying \$12,549,328 more for military activities than allowed by the House, the War Department annual supply bill was reported to the Senate Tuesday, Mar. 13, by its Committee on Appropriations.

The following day, Wednesday, the Senate took up the measure and in about five minutes approved all of the amendments favored by its committee and in addition added the \$10,000,000 for aviation asked for by the President, which is to be used at his discretion, and also increased the appropriation for Organized Reserve training by \$2,513,141, bringing that appropriation up to \$6,500,000. This increased appropriation was aimed to permit 15-day training for 20,000 Reserve Officers instead of only 14,000 as provided by the Budget and by the House bill.

The bill now goes to a conference between the two houses to iron out the differences created by the Senate's amendments.

Many items favored by the War Department but not passed by the Bureau of the Budget were inserted in the bill by the committee. Among them were provisions for increasing the number of National Guard Armory Drills from 42, as provided by the House, to 48; authorizing 37,500 Citizens Military Camp trainees instead of the 14,000 allowed under the House bill; and restoring of quartermaster funds for subsistence, clothing and transportation so severely curtailed by the House. The bill also

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Service Pay Situation

Restoration of five per cent retroactive to Feb. 1, and five per cent additional on July 1, appears to be what the Services and other Federal workers will finally get out of the congressional melee on the pay cut and veterans matters in the Independent Officers bill.

The House this week refused to send the bill to conference with the Senate without a chance to vote on the pay cut and veterans amendment, as desired by Democratic leaders, and then voted for a compromise with the Senate on the two controversial subjects.

Overturning the desires of the Administration the Senate had approved a full restoration of pay on July 1, and large restorations to veterans. This action came after Administration leaders in the Senate had offered a compromise, apparently acceptable to the President, along the same lines as voted by the House this week.

When the House compromise of "5 and 5" returned to the Senate that body rejected it. The House yesterday reaffirmed its stand and sent the entire bill to conference.

The House Wednesday adopted the Taber Amendment by a vote of 223 to 191 which compromised the position of the two houses on the veterans questions.

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Air Mail Fight Arouses Talk of Consolidation

Demands for consolidation of governmental air activities resounded in Washington again this week as one of the most bitter of political battles raged in the wake of President Roosevelt's sharp note to the Secretary of War curtailing the Army's operation of the Air Mail.

Dissension and bickering was the order of the day; a complete lack of unity of opinion characterized every front with leading civilian aviators as well as politicians split among themselves. In the midst of it all the Army, ever ready to carry out the orders of its commander-in-chief, was hard at work reorganizing routes, restudying equipment and facilities in accordance with the mandate of the President.

Studies and investigations galore are underway and proposed, in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the War Department, and under the direction of the President.

As charges of insufficient training and lack of needed equipment rang promiscuously from all quarters, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, laid clearly at the feet of Congress the responsibility for deficiencies in necessary funds for National Defense, even for the Five Year Air Corps program of their own making.

"The responsibility for the skeletonization of all elements of the Army rests squarely upon those two groups, the Budget and Congress," General MacArthur told the Senate Appropriations committee. When an effort was made to put the entire responsibility upon the Budget Bureau, General MacArthur declared, "You are not bound by the Budget figures. The Constitution places the final responsibility not upon the Budget, not upon the War Department, but upon one group alone, and that is the Congress of the United States."

Highlights of the week's developments were:

1. President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Dern recalling "definite assurances" given him that the Army could carry the mail, ordering the stopping of all activities except those that may be done in absolute safety, and requesting that "because military lessons have been taught us during the past few weeks" that the Army consult with the Post Office and the Department of Commerce with a view to securing training.

2. A statement by former Senator Hiram Bingham, president of the National Aeronautic Association, saying that General MacArthur, General Foulois nor the General Staff had given the "definite assurances" mentioned by the President and demanding to know who gave them.

3. General MacArthur, and Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, deputy chief of staff, testify before the Senate Appropriations committee that neither of them were consulted by anyone as to the Army's ability to carry the air mail. Their first information came from newspapermen. General Foulois, chief of the Air Corps, also testified that he was not consulted

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Nation's Press Comments on President's Action In Stopping Army Air Mail

The action of President Roosevelt in stopping the Air Corps from carrying the air mail to revise the schedules has received considerable comment from the leading newspapers of the country.

"The President was poorly advised on the matter of the Army Air Corps' ability to take over the specialized business of flying the airmail, almost overnight and without adequate preparation of equipment or training of personnel" states the Washington Star. "That advice, it is feared, was not furnished by the men who fly the planes.

"While calling off the hazardous features of Army airmail flying, the President has done a commendable thing in ordering that Army pilots hereafter be given adequate instruction in night flying, blind flying and instrument flying. For reasons which have not been made clear, such instructions have not been given Army pilots. Their lack may be traceable to scanty appropriations, or to the fact that the men who really control the destinies of military aviation are not themselves aeronautical experts. Whatever the cause, it will be remedied now and in the right way—through co-operation with the governmental authorities and the civilian experts in charge of the development of commercial aviation.

"Not one of the Army pilots involved in accidents incident to airmail flying has had the training or experience which would have been demanded as qualification for the job of a first-line pilot in commercial passenger and mail transportation."

The New York Herald-Tribune comments:

"When the Army was asked to take on the extra work, it did not flinch, it did

Discuss Air Consolidation

(Continued from First Page)

by the President, but that a few hours before the executive order was issued he had had a conference with the second assistant postmaster general in which he had said that the Army could do the job.

4. Senator Joseph Robinson, of Arkansas, Democratic leader, who earlier in the day had visited the White House, declared in the Senate that the result that "must come" is the concentration of aviation activities under one head "under an able and aggressive leadership." He specifically exempted, however, Naval aeronautics from his suggested set-up.

5. Former Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, foremost protagonist of a unified air service, lunched at the White House and also sent a letter to Senator Black in which he said that the skill of Army pilots has been completely nullified by the curtailment of their flying time by the War Department.

6. Secretary of War Dern announces the appointment by him of a special committee including Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Orville Wright, and Clarence Chamberlin and Generals Drum, Foulois, Simonds, Guilek and Kilbourne, to study and report upon the Army's operation of the Air Mail and other phases of the Air Corps and its equipment.

7. Colonel Lindbergh rejected the invitation to serve on the War Department committee, saying that the carrying of the mail was "unfair to the personnel of the Army Air Corps," and that he would not serve on a committee whose function is to assist the execution of the President's desire to have the Army take over the commercial mail system. Secretary Dern urged him to reconsider, declaring that the air mail was incidental to the inquiry which really was to determine the efficiency or shortcomings of the Army Air Corps. Lindbergh likewise rejected the second offer. Mr. Wright also refused to serve saying that his health would not permit him to travel.

8. The Senate passed the House bill authorizing the Army to carry the mails and providing funds for expenses and additional benefits for regular and reserve personnel killed or injured. Under its provisions injury to either class of officer engaged in Air Mail work would entitle the officer not alone to regular disability retirement but also Veterans bureau compensation based on the War rates for degree of disability. In case of death the dependents of either regular or reserves would receive the regular six months pay gratuity and war time veteran's widow's compensation of \$30 a month instead of the \$22 provided for the regular services in peace times.

9. At the request of the President the Senate added \$16,000,000 to the Army Air Corps appropriations "to be expended in the discretion and under the direction of the President." It is understood that it is planned to use some of this money to construct an airplane factory at

Dayton, O.

10. The White House lets it be known that the President has ordered a detailed survey of every aspect of American aviation designed to give the United States a "unified air policy." It was added, however, that the President has no immediate plans for the organization of a separate Air Force.

11. General Foulois issued a statement in which he stated that the mission of the Air Corps is to be "completely organized, equipped and trained to meet any National Emergency upon 24 hours notice" and that he welcomed the carrying of the mail as an ideal peace time test. "The hazards involved in carrying the Air Mail," he declared, "are not, in my belief, as great as those normally encountered annually by the Army combat pilots in the normal performance of their duties."

In telling Congress where the fault lies for the insufficiency of funds for military development and upkeep, General MacArthur minced no words.

"The Army, as you all know," the Chief of Staff told the Senate Appropriations committee, "constantly gets less money than it has felt should be consistently appropriated in accordance with the National Defense Act provisions. The reductions have generally been made both by the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress.

"In the particular question under consideration the Congress in 1926 passed a 5-year program for the Air Corps. That was supposed to have given 1,800 serviceable planes in 5 years. That is why the program got its name, "Five-year program." We have constantly endeavored to obtain the appropriations which could have completed that 5-year program. It is nearly 9 years now and the program is still not completed. And the War Department has exhausted its resources. I have myself appeared times without number during the 3 years I have been Chief of Staff, begging and supplicating, and pointing out, the results of the lack of financial support of the national defense and of the act of 1926.

"The responsibility for the skeletonization of all elements of the Army rests squarely upon those two groups, the Budget and the Congress. That fact is thoroughly known by everyone."

Senator Copeland asked, "General, then I assume from what you say there has been no failure of appreciation on the part of the War Department of the necessity of this enlarged aviation program and further there has been no lack of effort on the part of the War Department to get appropriations necessary for carrying it out."

General MacArthur, "None whatsoever. It has been the constant and incessant effort of the War Department to obtain appropriations to carry out these programs, and especially concentrated upon the endeavor to carry out the air program which, as I said, was a 5-year program. We are still hundreds of planes below the consummation of that program."

Senator Townsend, "The way I see it, the responsibility rests largely with the

not run away; it merely said "yes sir." To those who may criticize the high command on the ground that it should have known better, the answer is simple. The Army is not prepared—the Army never has been prepared since Revolutionary days. Congress has never in our history made adequate provision for our armed forces until after an emergency was upon us. The fact that military planes were not designed for this kind of work, that they did not have proper instrument boards, and that the flyers were not so familiar with the routes to be flown as those who had spent years in learning was treated lightly—as a matter of course.

"If the Army was wanted for a job, it would do it—no matter what the risk. All praise to our soldier heroes; but let the civilian heads be careful how they use their authority in the future."

"One sentence in the President's letter of instructions to Secretary of War Dern is especially significant" declares the Washington News. He wrote:

"Because military lessons have been taught us during the past few weeks, I request that you consult immediately with the Postmaster General and the Secretary of Commerce in order that additional training may be given to Army air pilots thru co-operation with private companies who later on will fly the mails."

"After every allowance is made for the necessary difference in training and equipment for military and commercial flying, it seems clear that Army pilots would be better aviators if given experience in individual cross-country, blind and instrument flying in addition to the conventional formation air drill hitherto so much stressed by the Army chiefs."

Budget. According to your figures we have only cut the appropriation \$7,000,000 in 3 years from what the Budget people recommended. That has been the entire cut by Congress. Is that not true?"

General MacArthur, "I certainly think that there is a sharing of responsibility, Senator; but because the Budget does not send the figures up here, that does not relieve the Congress of the United States from raising and maintaining arms, and they had themselves established the 5-year program. It does not relieve their responsibility that the Budget may have curtailed before the figures reached here. You are not bound by Budget figures.

The Constitution places the final responsibility not upon the Budget, not upon the War Department, but upon one group alone, and that is the Congress of the United States."

Senator Copeland, "The Congress may have hidden behind the petticoats of the Budget. I will say that."

Senator Carey, "Has that not forced a reduction in the training of officers, number of flying hours that they might have had?"

General MacArthur, "As to that situation, so far as the training of the Air Corps is concerned, I could not speak with authority. Up until last July the control of the Air Corps was under the Assistant Secretary of War for aviation. The Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation was responsible for practically all its development except some questions of routine. Specifically the allocation of duties to the Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation was as follows:

The Assistant Secretary of War (act of July 2, 1926) is charged with supervising and acting upon the following matters:

(A) Statutory duties: (a) To aid the Secretary of War in fostering military aeronautics.

(B) Nonstatutory duties: (a) Execution in the name of the Secretary of War of the provisions of the act approved July 2, 1926, to provide more effectively for the national defense by increasing the efficiency of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States.

The channel of communication between the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War (act of Mar. 5, 1890), and the Air Corps on all matters of current procurement will be through the Assistant Secretary of War (act of July 2, 1926). Correspondence pertaining to procurement planning will be sent direct to the Assistant Secretary of War (act of Mar. 5, 1890).

War Department Orders "B" January 27, 1930, published a more specific statement of duties for the Assistant Secretary for Air; and War Department Orders "E" of May 7, 1930, completely superseding Orders "J" of December 11, 1926 restated the duties of the Assistant Secretary of War for Air with only slight changes from Orders "B". The following shows the specific allocation of duties as of May 7, 1930.

The Assistant Secretary of War (act of July 2, 1926) is charged with the supervising and acting upon the following matters:

(A) Statutory duties—Statutory provisions. (a) "To aid the Secretary of War in fostering military aeronautics, and to perform such functions as the Secretary may direct; there shall be an additional Assistant Secretary of War who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923." (Sec. 9, act of July 2, 1926.)

(b) "A board to be known as the Patents and Design Board is hereby created, the three members of which shall be an As-

sistant Secretary of War, an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and an Assistant Secretary of Commerce." (Sec. 10 (r), act of July 2, 1926.)

(c) Assistant Secretary of War (Air) is a member of the war council created by section 5 (b) of the National Defense Act.

(D) Nonstatutory duties.—The following duties are delegated to the Assistant Secretary of War (Air): (a) The determination of the aeronautical policies of the Military Establishment and the supervision of all administrative and operative functions and installations of the Army concerned with aeronautical matters.

(b) The execution, in the name of the Secretary of War, of the act of July 2, 1926, and such other Air Corps programs as may be authorized by Congress.

(c) Conduct of design competition as authorized by section 10 of the Air Corps act.

(d) The supervision of expenditures of funds appropriated for the Air Corps.

(e) The approval of contracts for Air Corps supplies and equipment amounting to over \$25,000 each and the approval in the name of the Secretary of War of all contracts let under section 10 of the Air Corps Act of July 2, 1926.

(f) The approval of types of special Air Corps equipment.

(g) The approval of the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

(h) The approval of layouts of Air Corps stations.

(i) The approval of plans for Air Corps technical construction.

(j) The approval of applications for construction of high-tension power lines over navigable waters, which may prove hazards to air commerce.

(k) Approval of the War Department's recommendations on legislation which pertain solely to the Air Corps and aeronautics.

(l) Defending before committees of Congress the legislation initiated by the War Department which has to do with the Air Corps or aeronautical matters.

(m) Approval of claims by or against the War Department resulting from aircraft operations.

(C) Assistant Secretary of War (Air) will represent the War Department: (a) On the Patents and Design Board.

(b) On the Advisory Air Coordination Committee.

(c) In dealing with any interdepartmental or superdepartmental agency that may be created in connection with aeronautical matters.

(D) Applications: Paragraph (B) above shall not be construed as relieving The Assistant Secretary of War (act of Mar. 5, 1890) from the duty of supervising the procurement of supplies as required by section 5 (a) of the National Defense Act.

Orders "E" of May 7, 1930, was republished from Orders "J" of December 11, 1926, as follows:

7. The channel of communication between the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War (act of Mar. 5, 1890), and the Air Corps on all matters of current procurement will be through The Assistant Secretary of War (Air). Correspondence pertaining to procurement planning will be sent direct to The Assistant Secretary of War (act of Mar. 5, 1890).

"The general staff had absolutely nothing to do with those functions up until last July. To all intents and purposes within the Army, there was an independent fighting branch, the Air Corps, which had its own Assistant Secretary for Aviation, who had delegated to him, by the Secretary of War, the complete authority which, for the rest of the Army at large is exercised by the General Staff. As to the budget that came up on the Air Corps, there was a certain groupment of the budget in the War Department, but the method of the protection of the various branch items was in the hands of the branches themselves. They appeared before the Bureau of the Budget in long hearings similar to the House hearings, constituting

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Navy Report Curtails Staff Corps, Marines

Reduction in the strength of the Staff Corps and Marine Corps is provided in the report of the Navy Reorganization Board, approved by the President and Secretary of the Navy and made public this week.

Aside from this feature, the Board recommended no radical changes in the existing set-up and specifically went on record as being opposed to amalgamation of any of the Staff Corps or the Marine Corps with the Line of the Navy. In endorsing the Board's conclusion that no drastic changes are advisable and its recommendation that the present "Bureau system" be continued, the President and Secretary, in effect, went on record in opposition of the Vinson reorganization plan, advocated by the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia.

The Board drafted revised Navy Regulations to carry out those of its recommendations for which legislation is not necessary. The proposed new Regulations, which were attached an appendix to the report, were approved by Secretary Swanson with slight changes and will be re drafted, sent to the President for his approval, and promulgated within a short time. President Roosevelt in approving the report, did so "generally" and "informally," it is said. Besides the specific changes recommended in the report, the new Regulations in many cases "clarify" existing provisions, it is stated, defining more clearly the jurisdiction and authority of various offices and bureaus, and generally clearing up ambiguities in the 1920 Regulations.

The reduction in the Staff Corps will be accomplished by normal attrition and by filling only one vacancy in three until the new authorized peace-time strength is reached. Technically trained junior line officers will take over the duties now performed by Staff officers when the reduction is effected, and will provide the source from which Staff Corps vacancies will be filled in the future.

As for the Marine Corps, however, the Board found that "a large number of Marine officers in all ranks below colonel have reached an age that makes them physically unable to perform efficiently the duties of their rank" and recommended that measures should be taken to remove these officers from the active list. While the reduction in the Staff Corps can be effected without legislation and will be begun next Summer, the curtailment of the Marine Corps officer strength must be accomplished by action of Congress it is said.

Another change recommended by the Board is that the paymasters' department and the quartermasters' department of the Marine Corps be combined into one department. This merger can probably be brought about by executive order, it is considered, without legislation. While decreasing the size of other Staff Corps, an increase in the Dental Corps is proposed.

The report also recommends that the supervision of nonmilitary matters of the shore establishment should be combined in one office under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Another recommendation provides for the formulation of an annual general plan for maintenance and development of the naval establishment.

One proposal of the Board was not approved by the Secretary. This was for the establishment of an "Operations Council" which would consider matters of lesser importance than would come before the Secretary's Council. In approving the revision of Navy Regulations, the Secretary disapproved one paragraph which was believed to lessen the power of the Chief of Naval Operations in coordinating the functions of other bureaus and offices.

The letter of the Secretary approving the report and the text of the report follow below. The President's letter mentioned therein was not made public.

Committee Withholds Action On Air Nominations

The Senate Military Committee yesterday voted to recommend the confirmation of 18 of the 20 general officer nominations sent to the Senate this week by the President. The Committee approved all but the nominations of Colonels Fickel and Chaney to be Assistants to the Chief of Air Corps with rank of Brigadier Generals. Senator Sheppard, chairman, said that action on these latter two will be withheld until the investigation of the Air Corps now being conducted by the House Military Committee is completed.

The nominations as sent to the Senate were as follows:

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS OF THE LINE

Brig. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, vice Maj. Gen. Edward L. King, deceased Dec. 27, 1933.

Brig. Gen. Frank S. Cochen, vice Maj. Gen. Ewing E. Booth, retired for age Feb. 28, 1934.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS OF THE LINE

Col. Guy V. Henry, Cav., vice Brig. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, promoted to be major general.

Col. John L. DeWitt, Inf., vice Brig. Gen. Frank S. Cochen, promoted to be major general.

Col. John W. Gulick, CAC, vice Brig. Gen. John F. Madden, retires for age March 31, 1934.

Col. Harry E. Knight, Inf., vice Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short, retires for age April 30, 1934.

Col. Charles M. Bundel, FA, vice Brig. Gen. Howard L. Laubach, retires for age Aug. 31, 1934.

Col. Charles D. Herron, FA, vice Brig. Gen. James K. Reeves, retires for age Sept. 30, 1934.

Col. Percy P. Bishop, CAC, vice Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank, retires for age Nov. 30, 1934.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Col. Louis H. Bush, QMC, to be Quartermaster General of the Army with the rank of major general, vice Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, whose detail expires Feb. 2, 1934.

but it was said to give "general approval" to the report of the Board.

Reference: (a) Letter of the President of the United States, addressed to the Acting Secretary of the Navy and dated 2 March 1934.

1. The proceedings and recommendations of the subject Board are approved, except the recommendation that "there be established an Operations Council," which recommendation is not approved.

and except paragraph (3) of the proposed Article 433, U. S. Navy Regulations, for which the following will be substituted:

"He shall so coordinate all repairs and alterations to vessels and the supply of personnel and material thereto as to insure at all times the maximum readiness of the fleet for war."

(S) CLAUDE A. SWANSON.
The Secretary of the Navy.

From: Secretary of the Navy.

To: Secretary of the Navy.

After a careful and detailed study of the endorsements submitted by the General Board, the Judge Advocate General and the Chief of Naval Operations in connection with the Report of this board dated 6 November, 1933, the board submits the following modified report:

In order to determine upon a plan of procedure for the board's deliberations, an agenda committee, consisting of members of the board, was appointed to outline the manner in which the general subject of Navy Department organization and other matters comprehended in the precept should be dealt with. This committee, after study of the precept and after consideration of the essential features of the Navy Department's organization, recommended that four committees composed of members of the board be directed to study the present organization with a view to discovering apparent faults therein and to recommend measures that should be taken to correct any faults found.

The subject of amalgamation of the line of the Navy, of the Marine Corps, and of certain or all Staff Corps was to be considered by the Committee on

Col. William R. Gibson, QMC, to be Assistant to the Quartermaster General with the rank of brigadier general, vice Brig. Gen. Henry C. Whitehead, retired for age Feb. 28, 1934.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Col. Upton Birne, Jr., FA, to be Chief of Field Artillery with rank of major general, vice Maj. Gen. Harry G. Bishop, on expiration of detail March 9, 1934.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Col. William F. Hase, CAC, to be Chief of Coast Artillery with rank of major general, vice Maj. Gen. John W. Gulick, on expiration of detail March 21, 1934.

CAVALRY

Col. Leon B. Kromer, Cav., to be Chief of Cavalry with rank of major general, vice Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, on expiration of detail March 21, 1934.

ORDNANCE

Brig. Gen. William H. Tschappat, assistant chief of Ordnance, to be Chief of Ordnance with rank of major general, vice Maj. Gen. Samuel H. Hof, on expiration of detail June 2, 1934.

Col. Herman W. Schull, OD, to be Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance with rank of brigadier general, vice Brig. Gen. William H. Tschappat, promoted to Chief of Ordnance.

Col. Edward M. Shinkie, OD, to be Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance with rank of brigadier general, vice Brig. Gen. Edwin D. Bricker, on expiration of detail, Aug. 31, 1934.

AIR CORPS

Lt. Col. Jacob E. Fickel, AC, to be Assistant to the Chief of Air Corps with rank of brigadier general, vice Brig. Gen. Charles H. Danforth, on expiration of detail June 30, 1934.

Lt. Col. James E. Chaney, AC, to be Assistant to the Chief of Air Corps, with rank of brigadier general, vice Brig. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, on expiration of detail July 18, 1934.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury to succeed him on the expiration of detail June 27, 1934.

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CHESAPEAKE
and OHIO

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Army Supply Bill

(Continued from First Page)

provided for 85 additional Reserve Officers Training Corps units at \$7,000 each and eliminated the restrictions against having retired officers and enlisted men on active duty to administer to them.

As the bill passed the House it prohibited expenditures "for increased pay for making aerial flights by nonflying officers above the grade of captain." The Senate committee retained the language but added the words "at a rate in excess of \$1,440 per annum," thus permitting non-flying officers above the grade of captain to be assigned to flight duty but limiting them to not more than \$120 a month flight pay. This conforms to the action taken by the conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill who prohibited any naval aviation observer from drawing more than \$1,400 flight pay if above the rank of lieutenant.

The House bill carried a prohibition against spending any money on any motor-propelled vehicle procured by the Army prior to 1920 except in the case of tractors. The Senate committee delayed the effective date of this proviso until Jan. 1, 1935 and excepted from its operation tanks and their carriers, ambulances, fire trucks, rebuilt trucks, vehicles in use by ROTC units, and "such other vehicles as can be operated economically."

The Senate committee also eliminated the proviso against spending money for the operation of the Ft. Benning railroad.

The money for horses, draft and pack animals was increased from \$144,789 to \$294,789.

The House had prohibited spending money "on account of any student (ROTC) in Air Corps, Medical Corps, Dental Corps, or Veterinary units not a member of such units on May 5, 1932." The Senate committee struck out from this provision the Medical, Dental and

Veterinary units, making the prohibition apply only to Air Corps units.

Funds for the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice were increased from \$15,631 to \$17,178.

Forced Retirement of Officers

The forced retirement provision carried in the House bill but eliminated by the Senate Committee specified that none of the funds for the Pay of the Army "shall be available for the pay of more than 11,750 commissioned officers whose commissions are dated prior to June 1, 1934." This would have brought about a reduction of 250 less than the authorized strength of 12,000 officers, but actually the commissioned strength now is few more than 12,100 so that the actual number of forced retirements would have been about 350.

In the hearings before the Senate Committee, held last Monday, March 12, Senator Sheppard asked Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Deputy Chief of Staff, whether it is possible to make that reduction between the passage of the bill and the 30th of June and what the effect would be on the condition of the Army. General Drum's reply and the resulting discussion was as follows:

General Drum. "I know, speaking the view of the Chief of Staff, as we have discussed this point, that he feels that the reduction cannot be made efficiently and with entire justice in such a short period of time; that at least 3 months more will be needed, and it would be more desirable to have 4 or 5 months in which to accomplish that reduction. The report of the House committee indicates that the reduction should be made by the retirement of officers who have disabilities, and that these disabilities are such that they would not be able to perform full field service. It does not reduce the number of officers in the Army. It permits an equivalent number to be brought in of young men."

Senator Copeland. "West Point graduates?"

General Drum. "It would probably include some who are not West Point graduates. The House committee report mentions graduates of the Air Corps School. It also permits vacancies that exist in the Medical Corps to be filled. The accomplishment of the provisions of the law would require the Surgeon General of the Army to make a study of the physical condition of the officers of the Army, make recommendations as to what officers should be retired under this provision. Those officers would have the

legal right to appear before a retiring board and have a hearing. That hearing gives them every right to present their side of the case, and it is a long procedure. To accomplish it by July 1 is impracticable, in the viewpoint of the Chief of Staff, and, in my own viewpoint."

Senator Carey. "Should those officers be retired, if you were given a certain time?"

General Drum. "It is a question, Senator Carey. Maybe some should and maybe some should not. We have a normal procedure in the Army by which officers who are physically unfit for service shall be retired."

Senator Sheppard. "You have a system now to retire officers when they should be retired, according to the standard you have established?"

General Drum. "Yes, sir."

Senator Sheppard. "In view of that fact, would not this be an injustice to hasten the retirement of that number of officers, after they have rendered faithful service, which would redound to the advantage of younger men who would come in as junior officers?"

General Drum. "Speaking personally, but not representing the Chief of Staff, my view is that there would be no serious injustice. I think this would probably reach those men who are physically ineffective to the extent that they would be incapacitated for field service. It involves a complicated study of age against activity. Some of us claim that there are now a number of officers of such age in certain grades that they cannot perform their functions."

Senator Sheppard. "But this proposed wholesale retirement of 250 officers cannot be efficiently accomplished by the end of this fiscal year?"

General Drum. "No, sir."

Senator Russell. "How much time do you think would be required?"

General Drum. "Until October, at least."

Senator Hayden. "The only advantage in bringing about the retirement of 250 officers is that it would aid the flow of promotions from below."

General Drum. "Yes, sir."

Voting in the Service

Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Recently mention was made in the Army and Navy Journal of a pamphlet prepared at the United States Military Academy, West Point, showing the status of military personnel in reference to voting in the various states. Such a pamphlet will serve a very useful purpose whenever the right to vote of our military personnel comes in question. The "Forward" ends in saying:

"Failure to exercise the right and privilege of voting, failure to meet that obligation of citizenship, rests at the door of the individual officer and soldier."

Was it the intention to impress on the cadets whose views are being moulded at West Point that it is the duty of a Regular Army officer to vote on every occasion?

The fully qualified Regular Army officer, as well as most of our fine enlisted men, have all the qualifications which should go to make them very intelligent voters. Local laws should recognize this and should not debar them from voting on that account; but as a general rule, "Should the Regular Army officer or regular enlisted man vote?", our answer to that question should be most decidedly in the negative.

Here and there an officer may be living individually within the corporate limits of a community where he owns property or where his children are attending school, and in such cases he might very properly vote as an individual on matters affecting him personally. On the other hand, a regiment of which he forms a part might be living within the corporate limits of a community, and if each member of the garrison were allowed to qualify as a voter,

such a garrison might actually control elections and policies and, as a result, unfair burdens might be saddled on the community. This would be highly improper.

But there is a much higher aspect of this question which concerns the Regular Army officer, and that is should he ever vote for the President of the United States, our Commander-in-Chief. Again our answer should be in the negative. This prohibition should be a matter of Regular Army policy and should not result from the application of law. Certainly it would be very unfortunate if, let us say, a tactless Colonel discussed with his subordinates the qualifications of the Commander-in-Chief in office, comparing his character and talents in an unfavorable way with those of applicants for the place. The only thing which the Regular Army officer wants to know when the smoke of a national election clears away is: "What is the name of the man elected to be President of this country and our Commander-in-Chief?"

I recall attending a large dinner in Washington some time ago where the audience was made up principally of officers of the Army and Navy. One of the speakers, then a leader in the Senate of the United States, said in effect: "Every time I address an audience of this kind, I wonder why you gentlemen do not organize so as to be able to go to Congress and make your demands in such a way that they could not be denied." That is an unfortunate, almost vicious, suggestion to give to a group of Federal officers whose first duty is to defend the Government regardless of party politics and regardless of the merits of the National Defense policy of the moment.

It would be most unfortunate to have an army maintained by the power of its vote or by the threat of that voting power upon the legislators of the land. Such an army might become mercenary in spirit and a distinct menace to the nation.

Geo. Van Horn Moseley,
Major General

6th CA Hq. Moves

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THE U. S. NAVY

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

*Navy Reorganization**(Continued from Page 567)*

ifications in, or additions to the general plan shall be made only after consultation with the Chief of Naval Operations and approval by the Secretary of the Navy.

In regard to Inspections, the board is of the opinion:

(1) That the practice followed at present in the inspection of vessels is effective and sufficient.

(2) That the inspections of shore activities should be made more effective.

The board recommends:

(1) That the present practice in the inspection of vessels be continued.

(2) That inspections of the material activities of the shore establishments, in addition to those made by the District Commanders, be made as directed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

(3) That the inspection work of different material bureaus be combined wherever economy will result without loss of efficiency.

(4) That the system of inspection of Marine Corps activities be changed and that inspections hereafter be made by inspection boards appointed for the purpose by the Major General Commandant.

In regard to Operations, the board is of the opinion:

That control of the operations of the fleet comprehends administrative control and the authority and responsibility that go with it.

That maintenance of, or ministration to the fleet comprehends services rendered in order that it (the fleet) may be in the highest state of material readiness and adequately provided with personnel, supplies, etc., to meet war demands.

That the Chief of Naval Operations has the responsibility for control of fleet operations and he has also, under the Secretary, the necessary authority.

That he has the responsibility for the preparation and readiness of plans for the fleet's use in war.

That under the present legally constituted organization, the Chief of Naval Operations is, under the Secretary, charged with the operation of the fleet; that the Bureau Chiefs, under the Secretary, perform certain functions contributory to the maintenance of the fleet, and that the Navy Regulations provide a process for direct cooperation and coordination of effort between the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chiefs of Bureau.

That the fact that the present organization actually works, that it has stood

the tests of many years satisfactorily, is evidence that the enactment of additional laws prescribing, as they would have to do, more specific duties either for the Chief of Naval Operations or Bureau Chiefs, is not desirable.

That the facilities within the Chief of Naval Operations Office and the availability of the expert advice possessed by the Chiefs of Bureaus, Offices, and various boards in the department, provide an adequate organization for administering the duties of the Chief of Naval Operations. There must be, however, the closest cooperation and coordination of effort on the part of all bureaus and offices of the department in order to produce the desired result, an efficient Navy.

The board recommends:

That there be established an Operations Council, consisting of all Chiefs of Bureaus, the Judge Advocate General, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Navy Department Budget Officer, the Assistant for Shore Establishment, with accompanying Secretariat from the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Other officers of the Navy or Marine Corps may be invited or required to attend meetings of the Operations Council whenever matters to be considered warrant their attendance.

That this council should meet when called by the Chief of Naval Operations to exchange information, coordinate effort of the different agencies on matters of major importance to the fleet, and to outline generally the methods and procedure to be followed in carrying out major decisions reached.

That the name of the "Divisions of Operations Material" be changed to "Fleet Maintenance Division, Naval Operations," and that the function of this office be to keep the Chief of Naval Operations fully informed in regard to the material condition and needs of the fleet.

That appropriate members of the Operations Council designate officers for liaison duty with the Fleet Maintenance Division.

In regard to Naval Personnel, the board recommends:

That the number of line officers on the active list be not permitted at any time to fall below the number now authorized by law, 5,499, which number is 1,318 short of the total number necessary to operate combatant vessels in the current mobilization plan and to administer the shore establishment essential to the support of the fleet during mobilization.

That the present allowance of line officers be increased as the necessity arises for additional officers to mobilize a gradually increasing number of ships toward the number permitted by treaty agreements.

That the number of enlisted men be maintained at a number sufficient to provide all ships in commission with not less than 85 per cent of their full complements.

In regard to Amalgamation of the Staff Corps and the Marine Corps with the line of the Navy, the board recommends:

That complete amalgamation of any Staff Corps with the line be not effected.

That the authorized peace-time strength of the Medical Corps be reduced from 1,207 to 745, and that this reduced peace-time allowance be increased by 6.5

for each thousand increase in the present total number (106,442) of the Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

That the authorized peace-time strength of the Dental Corps, 186, be not reduced, and that the allowance of dental officers be one for each 500 of the total number of the Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

That the authorized peace-time strength of the Chaplains' Corps be reduced from 149 to 76.

That the authorized peace-time strength of the Construction Corps be reduced from 275 to 140.

That the authorized peace-time strength of the Supply Corps be reduced from 660 to 440.

That the authorized peace-time strength of the Civil Engineer Corps be reduced from 110 to 80.

That this recommended reduction in the Staff Corps be accomplished by normal attrition and by filling only one vacancy in three in each corps until the new authorized peace-time strength is reached.

That line officers with not less than two years' commissioned service be selected annually for postgraduate instruction in the technical duties of the Construction Corps, the Supply Corps, and the Civil Engineer Corps, in sufficient numbers to provide qualified line officers for the junior technical duties of the several corps, and to provide a sufficient source from which to select officers for transfer to these corps to fill vacancies.

The board desires to direct attention to the fact that this recommendation for a reduction of certain Staff Corps applies only to the peace-time strength and to express the opinion that the Staff Corps' war-time strength will of necessity be greatly increased by the employment of qualified retired officers, partly or fully qualified officers of the Naval Reserve, and by volunteers from the civil professions.

In regard to the Marine Corps, the board is of the opinion:

That it is impracticable to amalgamate the Marine Corps with the line of the Navy.

That the officer strength of the Marine Corps on the active list necessary to meet current mobilization plans and immediately available at the time of mobilization should be 991, and that the total number needed in the initial mobilization plans for an overseas expedition is 2,069.

That upon mobilization, 1,078 can be obtained from the retired list, the Marine Corps Reserve, and by temporarily commissioning enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

That a large number of Marine officers in all ranks below colonel have reached an age that makes them physically unable to perform efficiently the duties of their rank, and that measures should be taken to remove these officers from the active list.

The board therefore recommends:

That the peace-time officer strength of the Marine Corps be reduced to 991 by the removal of the officers referred to in the preceding paragraph and their replacement by a proportionate distribution through the various ranks and by a uniform influx into the lowest rank.

That the paymasters' department and the quartermasters' department of the Marine Corps be combined into one department.

The board is of the opinion:

That the number of enlisted men required for mobilization, providing for First Expeditionary Force, Training Establishments, Schools, etc., and reduced strength other activities is 38,356.

That there are available for expeditionary duty 8,205 men of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve (May 31, 1933) (Classes II, III, and IV).

That the total enlisted strength of the regular enlisted personnel and the Marine Corps Reserve is 24,015, which total is 14,341 short of the number required for initial mobilization.

That the total strength available is insufficient and must be augmented with recruits, and that adequate preparation

for mobilization requires a larger number of enlisted personnel than it is now practicable to maintain with a reduced budget allowance.

The board therefore recommends that the number of enlisted personnel be as permitted to fall below 75 per cent of the number necessary to completely provide expeditionary units, in the 1934 Operating Plan, and, in addition, to maintain other normal activities. This minimum number is 17,000.

After a thorough study of the present organization of the Navy Department and of all matters covered by the present, and full discussion of the statements made and reports submitted to it for consideration, the board is of the opinion:

(1) That the "Bureau System," established by law in 1842, provides a satisfactory and efficient organization for assisting the Secretary of the Navy in performing the manifold duties of the Head of the Navy Department.

(2) That the existing bureaus and offices of the Navy Department provide the Secretary of the Navy with daily constituted, competent, and immediately available advice in regard to operations personnel, and material of the Naval Establishment.

(3) That the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy should exercise closer supervision over nonmilitary matters affecting the naval shore establishment than at present.

(4) That combining in one office the supervision of the nonmilitary matters of the shore establishment under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy will improve administration as a whole and will facilitate the transition from a peace to a war basis of the entire naval establishment.

(5) That the Chief of Naval Operations should supervise all military activities of the Naval Establishment and advise the Secretary of the Navy in regard thereto.

(6) That each bureau and office should be responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for all the business assigned to its cognizance.

(7) That the existing laws and regulations distributing the business of the Navy Department among the several bureaus and offices are in general satisfactory, but that the U. S. Navy Regulations, 1920, should be revised with the purpose of their simplification and the clarification of the duties and responsibilities of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department.

(8) That there is need for a redistribution of cognizance over material among several bureaus in the interest of economy of expenditures for the design, procurement, installation, operation, and upkeep of those like, or similar articles of naval material that are now under the cognizance of more than one bureau.

(9) That no radical change in the existing organization of the Navy Department gives sufficient promise of improvement in the war efficiency of the Fleet or of economy in the expenditure of public funds to justify its adoption at the present time.

In regard to Organization, the board recommends:

(1) That no change be made in the existing organization of the Navy Department.

(2) That changes be made in the U. S. Navy Regulations, 1920, as set forth in pages 9 to 27 of this report.

(3) That the Secretary of the Navy appoint a board to recommend such further changes in the Navy Regulations, 1920, as are necessary to bring them into accord with the changes recommended in the preceding paragraph.

Captain Pickens Assigned

Capt. A. C. Pickens, USN, of the Central Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, has received orders to command Destroyer Squadron 3, Scouting Force, flagship USS Hopkins, relieving Capt. O. C. Dowling, USN.

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Joint Board on Communications

A report of the Joint Army and Navy Board on the set-up of commercial communications systems in their relation to national defense was presented to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee this week by Capt. S. C. Hooper, USN, during the hearings on the Administration plan to establish a Federal Communications Commission to regulate telegraph, telephone and radio companies.

Captain Hooper, Director of Naval Communications, Office of Naval Operations, in submitting the Joint Board's report, approved by the Secretaries of War and Navy, also presented specifically the views of the Navy Department on the Dill bill now being considered by the Committee. He endorsed the proposal to centralize control of communications and asked that the measure be amended to prohibit aliens from being officers or directors of any communications company.

The text of the Joint Board's report follows:

1. Having under consideration by reference from the Navy Department proposals of the Director of Naval Communications for increasing the joint effectiveness of Army and Navy Communication Systems, the Joint Board on July 13, 1933, (reference "a") recommended the appointment of Army and Navy committees to make a special study of each proposal for its consideration action. The Joint Board itself has given careful study to the question of American Commercial Systems in their relation to national defense and, having reached the conclusions given below, recommends that Committee "X," originally charged with the study of this subject, be discharged.

2. The Joint Board is of the opinion that the communication system of the nation is of vital importance to the national defense and its freedom from foreign influence is essential. The Joint Board, therefore, recommends approval of the following general principles as a guide to the Army and Navy on the subject "American Commercial Systems in their Relation to the National Defense." The Army and Navy will be governed by these principles in all communication questions which are of a commercial nature affecting the national defense.

(a) All commercial communication facilities in the United States and its possessions (except terminals of cables connected with foreign countries) should be owned (except as modified by subparagraph (c), below) and operated exclusively by citizens of the United States and its possessions.

(b) The directors of all United States communications companies, including holding companies and excluding foreign subsidiaries or subsidiary holding companies operating wholly in the foreign field, should be citizens of the United States or its possessions.

(c) No more than one-fifth of the capital stock of any United States communication company, including holding companies, should be owned by aliens or their representatives, and foreign owned stock should not be entitled to voting privileges.

(d) With respect to (a), (b) and (c) above, in so far as cables, all terminals of which are not in United States territory, are concerned, the laws and treaties governing their ownership and operation should stand in general as at present. Proposed changes in laws and treaties not relating to the matters covered in (a), (b) and (c), above should be examined in accordance with the principle stated in (m) below.

(e) The merger of foreign controlled communication services or facilities with American communication services or facilities, including holding companies, if such merger violates principles (a), (b), and (c), should be prohibited.

(f) The development and expansion of any phase of the communication art, either in the domestic or international field, should be allowed to proceed naturally in so far as the inherent limitations of the art permit. This natural development should be subject to the restrictions imposed by the needs of national defense, including the needs outlined in the succeeding paragraph and by those imposed by the Federal Radio Commission or such Communication Control Agency as may be set up in its place, whose actions are necessarily based on existing conditions in the radio field and the state of development of the radio art at the time.

(g) Provision should be made for the permanent assignment of those radio frequencies and other communication facilities required for national defense and other authorized government agencies.

(h) Communications in certain strategic areas must be operated by the Army and Navy. It is essential that each service have its own self-contained, self-operated communications with its units, wherever located, subject to the joint command principles set forth in "Joint Action of the Army and the Navy."

(i) The United States Government should operate certain public communication facilities such as radio aids to navigation for ships and aircraft and the transmission of weather, time and hydrographic reports.

(j) The commercial communications systems should be capable of being quickly and effectively placed under such Government control as will meet the needs of national defense upon the outbreak of hostilities.

(k) It is desirable that operating personnel of the commercial communication companies be trained in Army and Navy communication procedure in peace time. To this end the Army and Navy should each accomplish such training as is practicable in its respective field.

(l) It is desirable that operating personnel of the commercial communication companies be commissioned or enlisted in the Army and Navy Reserve. To this end the Army and Navy should each enroll such reserve personnel as existing circumstances dictate in its respective field.

(m) In case of a proposed merger of communication companies, the Army and Navy should reserve judgment on such merger until they have had an opportunity to study the effect of such merger on national defense.

(n) To safeguard the interests of national defense in all communication matters and to assure that the above principles are carried out, the Secretaries of War and of the Navy should have representatives present, in full discussions of proposals before any Federal body set up for the purpose of regulating communications, to present those features which may affect the national defense. In all cases, due consideration should be given to the requirements of national defense as stated by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy and in case a decision is made by such Federal Regulatory body adverse to such requirements as stated by one or both Secretaries of War and of the Navy, final decision in the matter should rest with the President.

(o) The Army and Navy personnel who are technical experts in communications should be available to the civil agencies of the Government when and as required. To this end the advice of such experts should be governed by the principles laid down above, but otherwise they should be free to express their individual views in their own particular field.

Organized Reserves Funds

In passing the War Department appropriation bill this week the Senate increased the appropriation for 14-day training of Reserve officers to \$6,500,000 to permit the training of 20,000 reserves instead of the 14,000 contemplated in the measure as passed by the House. The bill now goes to a conference between the two houses to determine the final amount to be agreed upon.

The report of the House Appropriations committee on the War Department supply bill as it affects the Organized Reserves was as follows:

There is no subject dealt with by this committee which receives more earnest consideration than the Officers' Reserve Corps, because of its great potential value, if properly organized and administered, and because of the sincere and genuine interest therein so generally manifested by real, unselfish exponents of national defense. If the crystallized views of persons thus actuated might find expression in law and practice, this component undoubtedly would freely get a full measure of congressional support.

On June 30, 1933, the total strength of the Officers' Reserve Corps was 119,485. Of this number 33,147 simply are deadwood. They have not manifested a proper degree of interest and have been classed as unassignable. Of the 86,338 classed as assignable, 58,373 are in the arms or combat branches and 27,965 are distributed among the services or non-combat branches. The picture is presented on page 399 of the hearings, part I, which shows also the sources of prior military service or training of all Reserve officers.

Another table appears on page 404 of the hearings showing the ages of the Reserve officers classed as assignable. Unless we expect to have an Army with a lot of junior officers (in rank only) old enough to be the fathers and grandfathers of some of us, how utterly silly it is to be spending the taxpayers' money on a war reserve of officer personnel of that sort, or to harken to the urge of no doubt sincere but uninformed persons

that training funds are inadequate for active duty training when they have reference to and specifically point to the total number. In the age list to which attention has been called, in the grades from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, both inclusive, there are more than 35,000 officers beyond the maximum appropriate ages for their grades.

The committee was gratified to learn that this is a question now under study by the General Staff. It has been proposed by Reserve officers themselves that an age in grade maximum be established and some plan devised to eliminate those who fail to qualify for advancement on or before such age limit has been reached. Such a plan should have the united support of every person whose primary interest in this organization is genuine military preparedness.

The appropriation for this activity for the current fiscal year is \$6,354,348. As a result very largely of administrative action but \$3,491,356 of such sum may be obligated. The Budget for 1935 looks to a larger expenditure by \$495,503, or a total of \$3,986,859. The accompanying bill is in the Budget figure. The training this year and next estimated in both instances will be as follows:

| | 1934 | 1935 |
|--|--------|--------|
| 14-day trainees | 10,000 | 14,000 |
| More than 15 days' training: | | |
| Special service schools | 44 | |
| Command and General Staff School | 11 | 200 |
| Army War College | 0 | |
| War Department General Staff | 6 | 5 |
| Extended active Air Corps duty | 233 | 200 |
| Total | 10,295 | 14,405 |

For the current year, in addition to the number to be trained as above indicated many Reserve officers have been and still are on extended active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps. On Feb. 14 last, 5,139 Reserve officers were on or had been on such duty. As the policy is to substitute Regular officers almost entirely with Reserve officers in the CCC camps, before the year is up a substantial increase will have occurred in the number of 5,139 and as the camps have been extended until Apr. 1, 1935, this demand for Reserve officers will continue. The adjutant general stated to the committee that this experience in the CCC camps has materially increased the value of Reserve officers to the Government, since it gives them valuable training in mobilization processes and leadership.

Looking at the table previously referred to on page 399 of the hearings, we find a total of 36,200 assignable Reserve officers of the combat branches who are products of the R.O.T.C. and the C.M.T.C. Of course, they constitute the very heart of the assignable group and no doubt are mostly of appropriate ages for the grades they occupy. Considering the number of trainees contemplated by the Budget and bill, plus the Reserve officers who will be on duty with the CCC camps, we get a proportion of such portion of the assignable group that seems reasonable and should have popular support. We are working more or less in the dark until the over-age officers in the assignable group are weeded out and the present organization has simmered down to a reserve force in fact and not in name.

For reserve aviation, apart from the

200 Reserve officer pilots who will be on extended active duty with the Air Corps during the ensuing fiscal year, the training provided for, contrasted with that which it is estimated will be given during the present fiscal year, is shown in the hearings. The committee is not satisfied with the allocation. It believes in giving an adequate amount of training with combat planes to all Reserve officer pilots who are graduates of the Air Corps training center. This is considerably more important than training all classes, and could be given within the amount appropriated if the training of other classes of flyers were suspended or abandoned, as it should be with a limited budget.

Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Leave Manila March 18; arrive Chinwangtao March 23, leave March 24; arrive Honolulu April 6, leave April 7; arrive San Francisco April 13.

Chateau Thierry—Arrive San Francisco March 26, leave March 30; arrive Honolulu April 5, leave April 9; arrive San Francisco April 15, leave April 17.

Republic—Leave San Francisco March 6; arrive Cristobal March 16, leave March 17; arrive New York March 23, leave May 4; arrive Cristobal May 10, leave May 11; arrive San Francisco May 21.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1934

"It becomes evident to me that * * * you must have good officers, there is no other possible means to obtain them but by establishing your army upon a permanent footing and giving your officers good pay."—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

IT IS AN UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCE of the political maneuvers of the past few months that aviation, especially in respect of National Defense, is in a state of confusion. Out of the summary cancellation of the private air mail contracts has sprung partisan charge and countercharge, misunderstanding and misconception of the ability of the Army Air Corps to fly the mails and public doubt as to the efficiency of its training and equipment, investigations by Congress, inquiry by a War Department Board to which civilian experts have been added as members, and surveys by other executive departments interested in aviation. The halls of Congress have resounded with the cry of "legalized murder" as a result of the Air Corps casualties, to which the President responded he had "definite assurances" that the Army could carry the mails before he issued the order therefor; and testimony by General MacArthur, Major General Drum and Major General Foulois that they had not been consulted by the Chief Executive before the order was issued. General Foulois explained that the only official of the Administration who had consulted him about the matter was the Second Assistant Postmaster General and their conference was on the very day the President acted. Be this as it may, the President announced he intended to return mail carriage to private companies, but in the meantime the Air Corps, on a reduced schedule, is performing the work. In response to the request of the President, Congress has appropriated ten million dollars to be spent upon aviation in his discretion, and this may be used for additional planes, for more training, and for the erection of an airplane factory at Dayton, Ohio. Some days ago the President stated he was opposed to the creation of a Department of Aviation; now he has said he expects, as a result of the various inquiries being made, to develop a unified policy, which is a step in that direction.

THE ABOVE BRIEF SUMMARY OF WHAT HAS transpired this week forecasts the prospect of continued confusion before reason develops a practical solution. The lesson of what has occurred is found in the testimony given by General MacArthur and General Foulois before the Senate Appropriations Committee. "The Army, as you will know," said the former, "constantly gets less money than it has felt should be consistently appropriated in connection with the National Defense Act provisions. * * * It is nine years now and the 5-year program is still not completed. I have myself appeared times without number during the 3 years I have been Chief of Staff begging and supplicating, and pointing out the results of the lack of financial support of the National Defense and of the Act of 1926. * * * The Constitution places the final responsibility not upon the budget, not upon the War Department, but upon one group alone, and that is the Congress of the United States." General Foulois was asked by Senator Carey if the Air Corps flyers could not have been better trained had more money been available, and replied: "I feel that if we had had over the past 4 or 5 years an adequate fund that General MacArthur has spoken of, we not only would have improved our craft but we would also have improved our maintenance, and we would have improved the development of safety devices, which includes instruments of all descriptions, and probably would have a much lower death rate than we have at the present time."

This testimony is that of two men charged with the responsibility not only of flying the mails but with that of air defense. Its truth was admitted by the Senators who listened to them. It should be shrieked from the house tops that the country may know it and by vigilant attention insist that Congress grant the appropriations the Army and the Air Corps require and not those which are fixed by the budget and by cheese-paring Congressmen. With sufficient means available, the Air Corps can obtain the planes, can promote swiftness and safety, and can amplify the training which is along sound lines. Even now it is not necessary to call in the Department of Commerce to instruct the Air Corps, as proposed by the President. Rather can the Air Corps instruct the Department of Commerce, and do it with substantial advantage to that Department.

"A DOLLAR IS A DOLLAR THESE DAYS," said Major General Drum in discussing the appropriation for National Guard Drills before the Senate Appropriations Committee. The correctness of this estimate is realized by the active and retired officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps. Because of the pay cut they have been forced to turn and scrimp and in many cases go into debt in order to make ends meet and maintain the state which the uniform requires. Congress is about to restore 10 per cent of the pay cut, leaving to the President the decision to return the balance during the coming fiscal year. While the grant in prospect will be welcome, and lighten the hardship which has been borne, still will hardship remain. The truth is, as we have repeatedly pointed out, Service pay, even if the entire cut were to be abolished, would be below that necessary to enable decent living conditions. Under the law in prospect, the President will remit the remaining 5 per cent cut provided the cost-of-living index justifies that action. During the discussion of the Independent Offices Appropriation bill containing partial relief the injustice of such a standard was pointed out, and it was believed that it would be discarded. However, the President, who continues to urge increase in civilian wages, and who is endeavoring in every possible way to increase the cost of living, is clinging to the index as a mean for keeping governmental expenses down and thus producing a balanced budget for ordinary governmental expenditures. It is to be hoped his attitude towards the military and naval services will change so as to conform to that which he is pursuing with respect to industry and the farm.

Service Humor

Sad Ending

Irate quartermaster (down engine-room voice tube)—"Is there a blithering idiot at the end of this voice tube?"

Voice from the engineroom—"Not at this end, sir."

—USS *Arkansas* *Arkite*.

Unpopular Punctuation

"Give an example of period furniture." "Well, I should say an electric chair, because it ends a sentence."

—*The Sentinel*.

A Really Big Shot

General Greer, in command of an Army post, was fond of his garden. He enjoyed donning a pair of overalls and putting about among the flowers in his own little plot.

He was so engrossed one day when the rawest of rookies leaned over the fence and asked, by way of opening the conversation, "You been in the Army long?"

"For thirty years," said the general.

"Are you a corporal?"

"No."

"Are you a sergeant?"

"No," said the general.

"Well," observed the rookie, "you're certainly a hell of a soldier then."

—*Buffalo Evening News*.

Prove It

Midnight came, but he was still talking.

"My boss says," he went on, "I have lots of git-up-an'-git."

"Let's see some of it," she said.

—*N. Y. Nat'l. Guardsman*.

That Homey Feeling

Friend—"He's worth in the neighborhood of a million dollars, I've heard."

Flapper—"Good! That's my favorite neighborhood."

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Three Rivals

Brown accuses his wife of spending all her time playing bridge with three strange men whom she often mentions in her sleep. Today he filed suit for divorce and names all three as correspondents.

"How thrilling! Who are they?"

"Culbertson, Sims and Lenz!"

—*Foreign Service*. V. F. W.

In Memoriam

Here lies the body of Shipmate Green. A better man we've never seen; A better man he might have been. But for a Dora and a quart of gin, A Ford coupe and a one-arm drive—

Four good reasons why he ain't alive.

—*The Training Station News*.

Too Formal

"Can't something be done for that ship in distress?" asked an old lady at the seaside.

"It's alright, mam. We sent a line to the crew to come ashore," said the Coast Guardsman.

Old Lady (excitedly)—"Good gracious! Must they have a formal invitation?"

—*Arkite*.

Spring and happiness—add laughter by sending your quips to the Journal Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

G. G.—It is expected that the Thin Attack Group, now stationed at Fort Crockett, Tex., will move to Barkdale Field, Shreveport, La., some time in the summer.

T. E. S.—The Finance Department of the Army conducts a correspondence school for enlisted men of the Finance Department or men of other branches contemplating transfer to that branch. The next course will begin in October and notification will be sent out sometime before that.

S. S. S.—We are informed that there are no plans underway as to making the 86th Observation Squadron an active unit. Last fall five planes were sent to Fort Lewis, Washington, to cooperate with the ground troops and these planes were designated the 86th Observation Corps Squadron. Perhaps this is the origin of the rumor.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Capt. A. J. Hepburn, USN, chief of staff to Admiral Bristol at Constantinople, has been assigned as chief of staff to the commander of Battleship Divisions, Battle Fleet.

20 Years Ago

Capt. E. L. Daley, CE, USA, in an article, contends that the tactical difficulties in attack against the modern small arm "have enormously enlarged the difficulties, dangers and responsibilities of the Engineers."

30 Years Ago

General Story, Chief of Artillery, reporting on the target year with respect to the 12-inch B.L. rifles mounted on disappearing and non-disappearing mounts, says that "The best record for accuracy is held by Captain Cloke's company, Coast Artillery, at Ft. Baker, Calif., with disappearing carriages. He made four hits out of four shots fired in 6 minutes 33 seconds, at a target moving seven miles an hour at a range of about 4,000 yards."

50 Years Ago

An order has been given at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., to manufacture immediate 3,000 pounds of gun cotton for the forthcoming Government Arctic expedition, to be used in breaking a way through the ice.

70 Years Ago

The destruction of the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, off Charleston harbor, demonstrates very conclusively that the South has anticipated the Union in the practical application of engines of marine warfare.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, from Ft. Clark, Tex., to command of 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex. (Mar. 15).

Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to his home, await retirement. (Mar. 15).

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL DOUGLASS MACARTHUR, C. of S. Maj. Gordon L. Finley, from Office, Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C., to Hq. 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F., Calif. (Mar. 9).

Capt. Samuel A. Greenwell, from Office, Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C., to Army Group, Wash., D. C. (Mar. 9).

The following from Office, Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Benning, Ga.: Maj. Paul J. Mueller, and Maj. Franklin C. Sibert (Mar. 12).

Col. Walter C. Sweeney, from GSC detail, Hq. C. A., Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Hq. 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F., Calif. (Mar. 14).

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT. MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR W. BROWN, The JAG Capt. Arthur W. Beer, from Hq. 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F., Calif., to Office, JAG, Wash., D. C. (Mar. 14).

Capt. Joel F. Watson, from Office, JAG, Wash., D. C., to JAGD, Hq. 9th C. A., S. F., Calif. (Mar. 14).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. LOUIS H. BASH, The QMG Maj. Wm. T. Connatser, from Ft. Adams, R. I., to Boston, Mass. (Mar. 10).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG Medical Corps Maj. Geo. P. McNeill, Jr., from Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., to Army and Navy Gen. Hosp., Hot Springs Nat'l. Park, Ark., for treatment. (Mar. 9).

The following from stations specified to AMC, Wash., D. C.:

Maj. Joseph F. Gallagher, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Capt. Wm. S. Stone, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (Mar. 9).

Maj. Alexander M. Brailsford, from Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of S. F., to home, await retirement. (Mar. 9).

Col. William H. Richardson, from Hartford, Conn., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (Mar. 9).

Capt. Otis O. Benson, Jr., detailed to board at March Fld., Calif., for purpose of examining applicants for appointment in the Med. Dept., Regular Army, vice Maj. Samuel E. Brown, MC, relieved. (Mar. 10).

Maj. Herbert B. Montgomery, detailed to board at New York, for purpose of examining applicants for commission in the Med. Dept., Regular Army, vice Capt. George E. Leone, MC, relieved. (Mar. 13).

Maj. Floyd V. Kilgore, detailed to board at Jefferson Bks., Mo., for purpose of examining applicants for commission in the Med. Dept., Regular Army, vice Col. Mathew A. Reasoner, MC, relieved. (Mar. 14).

Capt. Clifford A. Best, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C. (Mar. 12).

Maj. Elmer S. Tenney, from MC, Wash., D. C., to home, await retirement. (Mar. 14).

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. Robert A. Dickson, Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., report Army retiring board at Hq. 9th C. A. (Mar. 12).

Capt. James F. Hamner, from Hq. 7th C. A., Omaha, Neb., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Ark. (Mar. 14).

1st Lt. Seth O. Craft, from Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Colo., to 7th C. A., Omaha, Neb. (Mar. 14).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, C. of F. Capt. William T. Johnson, from Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Benning, Ga. (Mar. 14).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E. Capt. Ralph Millis, from Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to Savannah, Ga. (Mar. 9).

Order relating to Capt. Lewis C. Gordon, amended to read: to Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. (Mar. 15).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL HOF, C. of O. Capt. Leland A. Miller, from Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., to Leland Stanford Jr. University, Calif. (Mar. 12).

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. IRVING J. CARR, CSO Maj. Hamner Huston, from Hawaiian Dept., to advanced course, Signal School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J. (Mar. 14).

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, C. of Cav. The following from Cavalry School, Ft.

Riley, Kans., assigned as indicated at same station: 1st Lt. Henry R. Westphalinger, 2nd Lt. Louis M. de L. de Reimer, 2nd Lt. Charles B. McClelland, Jr., 2nd Lt. Edward J. McNally, 2nd Lt. John G. Minniece, Jr., and 2nd Lt. James B. Quill to the 2nd Cav.; 2nd Lt. George W. Coolidge, 2nd Lt. Walter E. Finnegan, 2nd Lt. Paul W. Shumate to the 13th Cav. (Mar. 9).

The following from Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans., to 1st Cav. Div. at station indicated: Capt. Hugh G. Culton, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Capt. Donald R. Dunkle, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; and Capt. Harry W. Maas, Ft. Brown, Tex. (Mar. 9).

The following from Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans., to stations indicated: Capt. William S. Conrow, to 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif.; Capt. Mark A. Devine, Jr., to 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; Capt. Harry Knight, to 4th Cav., Ft. Meade, S. D.; Capt. Alexander G. Olsen, to 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. Herbert V. Scanian, to 3rd Cav., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., and 2nd Lt. Thomas F. Taylor, to 4th Cav., Ft. Meade, S. D. (Mar. 9).

Maj. John E. Davis from Office C. of Cav., Wash., D. C., to Ft. Myer, Va. (Mar. 9).

Capt. Waldemar A. Falch from Los Angeles, Calif., to Ft. Bliss, Tex. (Mar. 12).

Maj. Robert W. Strong, from Army War College, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. (Mar. 13).

Lt. Col. George Dillman, from Instructor at Command and General Staff School, to OR, 9th C. A., Los Angeles, Calif. (Mar. 15).

1st Lt. Paul R. Greenhalgh, from Fitzsimons General Hospital, Colo., report Army Retiring Board for examination. (Mar. 15).

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA Col. Harry G. Bishop, report Army Retiring Board, Wash., D. C., for examination. (Mar. 10).

1st Lt. Charles N. MacFarland, from Instructor, FA, Md. NG, Pikesville, Md., to 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla. (Mar. 14).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GULICK, C. of CAC

1st Lt. Norman B. Simmonds, from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to Panama Canal Dept. (Mar. 12).

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of Inf.

Maj. Harold R. Bull, from Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y. (Mar. 9).

1st Lt. Ovid O. Wilson, from Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans., to Ft. Benning, Ga. (Mar. 9).

1st Lt. Augustus J. Regnier, from Signal School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Jefferson Bks., Mo. (Mar. 9).

1st Lt. Hobart A. Murphy, from FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla., to the 29th Infantry, Ft. Sill, Okla. (Mar. 9).

1st Lt. James P. Hulley, from Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to 29th Infantry, Ft. Benning, Ga. (Mar. 9).

The following from Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to stations indicated: 1st Lt. Willet J. Baird, to 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lt. James W. Clinton, to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.; 1st Lt. Theodore A. Seely, to 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lt. Carl W. Westlund, to HQ. Special Troops, 1st Div., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; 1st Lt. Cyril E. Williams, to 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; 2nd Lt. Horace L. Beall, Jr., to 12th Inf., Ft. Washington, Md.; 2nd Lt. Francis H. Boos, to 10th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.; 2nd Lt. Andrew T. McNamara, to 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; and 2nd Lt. Paul J. Mitchell, to 34th Inf., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md. (Mar. 9).

1st Lt. Leroy C. Wilson, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Panama Canal Dept. (Mar. 12).

2nd Lt. Charles P. Baldwin, from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Panama Canal Dept. (Mar. 12).

Capt. Nicholas Szilagyi, from Hq. 9th C. A., S. F., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept. (Mar. 12).

Maj. Alexander P. Withers, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., report Army Retiring Board for examination. (Mar. 12).

Col. Halsey E. Yates, from Los Angeles, Calif., to Pres. of S. F., Calif. (Mar. 12).

2nd Lt. Forrest Caraway, from Ft. Washington, to Washington, D. C. (Mar. 13).

Capt. Harold K. Coulter, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. D. (Mar. 14).

Capt. Jeffry G. A. Montague, proceed to home April 7, await retirement. (Mar. 15).

Order relating to Capt. Norman Minus, amended to read: to 22nd Inf., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. (Mar. 15).

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULOIS, C. of AC

Capt. Morris Berman, from Kelly Fld., to Duncan Fld., Tex. (Mar. 9).

2nd Lt. Anthony Q. Mustoe, from Duncan Fld., Tex., to Kelly Fld., Tex. (Mar. 9).

(Please turn to Page 575)

NAVY ORDERS

March 8, 1934

Capt. Andrew C. Pickens, det. Office of Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., about March 19; to duty as Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 3.

Lt. Cdr. Martin J. Connolly, det. 12th Nav. Dist. in March; to USS Arkansas as gunnery officer.

Lt. Cdr. Ralph E. Jennings, det. USS New Mexico about June 1; to VS Sqdn. 198, as commanding officer.

Lt. Cdr. Benjamin H. Lingo, det. USS Arkansas about March 1; to Bu. Navigation, Navy Dept.

Lt. Cdr. Paulus P. Powell, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., in May; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Cdr. Logan C. Ramsey, det. VO Sqdn. 1B (USS New York) about June 1; to VS Sqdn. 108 as C. O.

Lt. Cdr. Harry J. Reuse, det. USS Bridge; to temp. duty USS Utah.

Lt. Cdr. Myron J. Walker, det. Nav. Air Sta., Sunnyvale, Calif.; to USS Indianapolis as engr. off.

Lt. Edward R. Gardner, Jr., det. staff, Cdr. Minecraft, Battle Force, in April; to 5th Nav. Dist. as Dist. Communication Officer.

Lt. Peter F. Hunt, det. USS Dobbins about June 1; to duty as Asst. Instr. of Nav. Matl., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Thomas E. Kelly, det. USS S-42 about March 10; to USS Gilmer. Ors. Jan. 27 revoked.

Lt. William J. Slattery, det. VS Sqdn. 108 (USS Pensacola) about June 1; to Instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Preston S. Tambling, det. USS Sturtevant in April; as engineer officer; to duty as exec. officer, USS Sturtevant.

Lt. Thomas B. Williamson, det. VF Sqdn. 5B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to duty as C. O., Nav. Res. Aviation Base, St. Louis, Mo.

Lt. (jg) Carlton R. Adams, det. USS Arizona about March 20; to e. o. USS Farragut (USS Lexington) about June 1; to duty as exec. officer, USS Arizona.

Lt. (jg) Thomas Ashcraft, det. VS Sqdn. 108 (USS Houston) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) George F. Beardsley, det. VF Sqdn. 5B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) George K. Brodie, det. USS Tracy (USS Lexington) to Instr. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) James E. Cohn, det. USS S-14 in May; to Instr. Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Thurlow W. Davison, det. USS Dahlgren in March; to USS Rama.

Lt. (jg) Richard B. Levin, det. USS Grebe about June 1; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Jack Maginnis, det. USS Constitution about June 23; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Frederick C. Marggraff, Jr., det. USS Rama in April; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Bromfield B. Nichol, det. VS Sqdn. 108 (USS Louisville) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) George W. Wilcox, det. USS Brazos in April; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. Arthur L. Flaherty, det. USS Crowninshield in May; to Instr. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Lt. James A. Fleniken, det. USS Arkansas in March; to USS Dahlgren.

Lt. James H. Fortune, Jr., det. USS Nevada in May; to e. o. USS Tuscaloosa and on board when commissioned.

Lt. Mann Hamm, det. USS Arizona about May 1; to e. o. USS Astoria and on board when commissioned.

Lt. Rollins N. Mayer, det. USS Tennessee about April 1; to USS Sands.

Lt. Fred L. Ruhman, det. USS Oklahoma in April; to e. o. USS Ranger and on board when commissioned.

Lt. Floyd B. Schultz, det. USS Pensacola about June 1; to Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass. Ors. March 2 revoked.

Lt. Cdr. James Humbert (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about April 1; to Navy Regt. Station, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Cdr. Richard C. Satterlee (MC), det. USS Utah in May; to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. John P. Brady (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about April 1; to Instr. New York Hospital, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Hunter J. Norton (SC), det. Bu. E. & A. Navy Dept., in June; to Base Force, as ass't to supply officer, Base Force.

Lt. (jg) Calvin B. White (SC), det. Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass., in June; to Dest. Div. 7.

Lt. Joseph F. Tenney (SC), det. Dest. Div. 7, Setg. Force, in July; to Nav. Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va.

Mach. Clarence L. Price, det. USS West Virginia in March; to continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Joseph A. Perry, det. USS Houston in June; to 3rd Nav. Dist., New York, N. Y.

Rad. Elec. Kenneth Anthony, to duty USS Elliott.

Elec. William C. Louderback, to duty USS Pinola.

Ch. Pay Clk. Andrew E. King, det. USS Henderson; to duty Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H.

Carp. Harold L. Carpenter, to duty USS California.

(Please turn to Page 576)

MARINE CORPS

Mar. 10, 1934

Maj. John Dixon, on Mar. 15 det. MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NTS, New York, R. I.

1st Lt. Benjamin F. Kaiser on or about Apr. 1 det. MB, Parrish Island, S. C., to Asiatic Station via the USS Chaumont scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about Apr. 10.

1st Lt. John W. Lakso, on or about Mar. 20 det. MB, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to Asiatic Station via the USS Chaumont scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about Apr. 10.

1st Lt. Sol E. Levensky, det. MB, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., to Asiatic Station via the USS Chaumont scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about Apr. 10.

1st Lt. Charles G. Meints, on Apr. 3 det. Depot of Supplies, Phila., Pa., to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., via the USS Chaumont scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about April 10.

1st Lt. Otto B. Osmondson, on Mar. 9 det. Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to Asiatic Station via the USS Chaumont scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about Apr. 10.

Mar. 12, 1934

Col. Robert B. Farquharson, on Mar. 31 det. MB, NOB, Norfolk, Va., to duty as Fleet Marine Officer, Asiatic Fleet, USS Augusta via the SS President Harrison scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Apr. 27.

Capt. Leslie G. Wayt, det. Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Harlan C. Cooper, det. NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lt. Peter A. McDonald, det. MB, NOB, San Guam, to Asiatic Station via SS Stanley Dollar scheduled to sail from Guam on or about Apr. 11.

The following-named officers have been promoted to the grades indicated:

Col. Russell B. Putnam, APM; Lt. Col. Julian P. Willcox; 1st Lt. Harold D. Hanson; 1st Lt. Jefferson G. Dreyssing; Chf. Qm. Clk. Elmer E. Bardo.

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Four-wheel motor vehicles with two-wheel drive

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Communications Legislation—There is every likelihood that a communications bill will be enacted during the present session of Congress. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has concluded hearings on the Dill bill and the like Committee of the House will hold hearings on a similar bill introduced by its chairman, Representative Rayburn. Among the witnesses before the Senate Committee were Mr. Walter Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Col. David Sarnoff, Signal Corps Reserve, USA, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Capt. S. C. Hooper, USA, who recently was relieved as Chief of Naval communications. Both Mr. Gifford and Colonel Sarnoff opposed the Dill bill because it contained proposals for Government control beyond the recommendation of the President, and Captain Hooper devoted his argument particularly to strengthening of the measure so as to forbid foreign stock ownership in any American Communications Company. The President's recommendation contemplates merely the consolidation of all existing telegraph, telephone and radio Government agencies and powers under a new commission which is to investigate and present plans for mergers of private concerns. This sensible program appeals to the majority of the Committee of the two Houses, which also holds with Captain Hooper that there should be adopted by law the policy of the Radio Corporation of America, that American ownership only should be required. It was interesting to note that special interest was shown by Senators in the plan of Colonel Sarnoff to provide record mergers and voice mergers, as described by him before the Army Industrial College.

Foreign Service Pay—Restoration of pay lost by 22,000 officers, enlisted men and civil employees of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, by reason of depreciation of the dollar abroad will be effected by virtue of the bill passed by Congress this week. The Senate approved the Administration bill giving the President authority to restore losses to Government employees on duty in foreign countries who have lost by virtue of the U. S. going off the gold standard and the resultant depreciation of the dollar. Two amendments were tacked on the bill in the Senate, one specifically including enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to assure that they would be included, and the other making the decision of the President in handling the matter final, not subject to the review by the Comptroller General. The House later in the week accepted these amendments. Plans are now under way in the War and Navy Departments for deciding who will be affected by the act. It is estimated that some 14,000 Naval and Marine personnel will be benefited and about 8,000 Army. A General Staff study is being made in the War Department to advise the President as to who is included. The Navy expects to ask that all personnel actually on duty ashore in foreign countries as well as officers of the Yangtze River Patrol be aided by the bill.

General Bishop Before Retiring Board—Maj. Gen. Harry G. Bishop, whose tour of duty as Chief of Field Artillery expired March 9, was this week ordered to report to a retiring board in Washington, D. C., for examination.

General Bishop was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 22, 1874. He entered the Military Academy in 1893. He served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and in command of 159th and Third Artillery brigades in France during the World War. He is an officer of the French Legion of Honor and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Following the war he was assigned to the Army War College as instructor. In 1921 he was transferred to the War Department as chief of the training and instruction division. He was chief of staff in the Philippines from 1922 to 1925.

Duty On Asiatic Station—The Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Admiral Frank B. Upham, hopes to eliminate the impression apparently possessed by some officers that duty in the Sixteenth Naval District is undesirable duty, or that it is necessarily unhealthy, it is reported in the latest issue of the Bureau of Navigation Bulletin. "It is believed that any officer and his family will find this duty pleasant and profitable," states the Bulletin.

"It is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, to assign officers to duty in the Sixteenth Naval District as far as possible from officers who indicate a desire for such duty. Officers will be selected who, while suitable for the duty, will at the same time be those least subject to professional injury in view of future promotion. Those selected will not ordinarily be required to serve more than one-half a normal Asiatic tour of duty in the Sixteenth Naval District. Officers who are ordered to shore duty will be encouraged to take a month's leave of absence once a year to improve health and morale.

"A large number of Government quarters are available. They are comfortable, in excellent condition and furnished."

Issue of Caliber .30 Ball Ammunition—Pending revision of AR 775-10, May 18, 1932, the following instructions have been published by the War Department:

"1. A number of small arm ranges which are suitable for the use of caliber .30 ball ammunition, model 1906, are unsafe for the use of caliber .30 ball ammunition, M-1. To permit uninterrupted training as far as may be practicable, pending the provision of adequate facilities, the issue of model 1906 ammunition will be restricted to posts and stations where the facilities available do not permit the safe use of M-1 ball ammunition. Requisitions for caliber .30 ball ammunition for rifle use will be filled by the issue of M-1 ammunition, except when the requisition bears the notation 'Range facilities are inadequate for use of M-1 ammunition.'

"2. Cartridges, ball, caliber .30, model 1906, of grade 2, previously authorized for use only in aircraft machine guns, may be used in rifles in lieu of grade 2-R. The former restriction on the use of this grade was due solely to a tendency towards difficult extraction in rifles during rapid fire, as evidenced by some test results above the established limits. However, it is considered that the possible inconvenience of this defect will be compensated for by the improved functioning in other respects.

"3. The use of cartridges, ball, caliber .30, M-1, grade AC, in synchronized machine guns is authorized."

Grand Jury Investigation—After a month's hearings during which many civilians and many War Department officials and Army officers were called to testify, the Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., this week concluded its investigation of Army contracts and refused to return any indictments. As a result, District Attorney Leslie C. Garnett announced that no further attempt will be made to bring about any legal action as the result of the evidence presented.

Secretary Dern, commenting on the jury's action, said:

"I am deeply gratified that the exhaustive investigation conducted by the Grand Jury, consuming weeks of time, during which all records and all personnel of the War Department were made available to the members of the jury, has shown that every man in the War Department connected with the activities under investigation has been found blameless."

"The action of the Grand Jury is a complete vindication of the War Department. This is what I expected."

Assistant Secretary Woodring issued a statement in which he said that he had welcomed the investigations. In regard to airplanes, he said he still believes that craft meeting the requirements of National Defense can be obtained by open bidding. All of his duties, he asserted, have been performed "with a scrupulous regard for the public interest and in conformity with the statutes of Congress and the expressed will of the President."

Gunboat Fulton Burns—Admiral Frank B. Upham, USN, Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, reported to the Navy Department Mar. 14, that the USS Fulton was on fire in latitude 22-18 N, longitude 114-41 E (off South China coast near Hong Kong) and that the British destroyer HMS Wishart and a merchant vessel SS Tsingtao had stood by and rescued officers and crew. All hands were saved. The Fulton is reported a total loss.

Following is a list of the officers attached to the Fulton: Comdr. Harry Dickson McHenry, USN, Commanding Officer; Lt. Comdr. Elmer Victor Iverson, USN; Lt. Walter Scott Ginn, USN; Lt. (jg) Charles Helmick Crichton, USN; Lt. (jg) George Richardson Phelan, USN; Ens. Robert Roy Sampson, USN; Ens. George DeMetropoli, USN; Lt. Comdr. De Witt Talmage Hunter, (MC), USN; Lt. Errett Reed Feeney, (SC), USN; Pay Clerk Edward James Smith, USN; 2nd Lt. Richard W. Hayward, USMC.

Following is a preliminary report received by radio from Commander McHenry as to the fire:

"At about six-thirty P. M. Mar. 14 the exhaust lines from two cylinders of Diesel engine carried away, igniting oil on the engine. Stopped engine immediately. Due to quick generation of smoke and gases engine room and fire room soon became untenable. Unable to account for fire spreading unless intense heat from engine melted the sides of three thirty-five gallon tanks and one galley gravity tank above engine. The midships section of ship including decks caught fire, crew assembling in bow and stern of ship."

Vinson Construction Bill—Conferees on the Vinson naval construction bill were still not in agreement on Senate amendments to the measure late yesterday. However, it is expected that the bill will be finally whipped into shape and presented to the President within a few days.

Just as soon as the measure becomes law, it is expected that the Navy Department will ask for a deficiency appropriation for starting construction of two destroyer leaders, 12 destroyers and six submarines next year, and some additional aircraft.

The Navy appropriation bill for next year was finally passed and sent to the President this week. On Saturday the Senate agreed to the compromises earlier approved in the House and reported in the JOURNAL last week.

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ARMY AND

NAVY JOURNAL

President Endorses Army Day

April 6th 1934 will mark the seventh annual celebration of Army Day in various sections of the country, as well as in our insular possessions. Instituted originally by the Military Order of the World War and since sponsored by countless patriotic and civic groups, the day has been the occasion for taking stock in the nation's national defenses and civilian endeavors.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has endorsed the activities but has assured Lt. Col. George E. Ijams, the Commander-in-Chief of the Order, that he will again review the parade in Washington on that Day. There will be ceremonies in all large cities. Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be Marshall of New York City's parade on the Saturday, Apr. 7.

Secretary of War, George H. Dern, will be the Guest of Honor and Speaker at the Banquet at the Hotel Mayflower in Washington. His remarks, as well as those of General Pershing will be carried over the air.

The President's endorsement follows:

The White House
Washington
March 2, 1934.

My dear Colonel Ijams:

The celebration of Army Day on April 6th each year, commemorating as it does our entrance into the World War, indicates in part, the gratitude of our Nation to our Army which so valiantly has served this country in its every emergency.

I wish to offer on this Army Day my best wishes to the men comprising the components of our land forces, the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves."

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt"

Wins CCC Journal Awards
(Continued from First Page)

successively on the USS Sciota, USS Crewwink, the USS Curlew and at the 15th Naval District and aboard the USS Fallon. Later he was promoted to be a Chief Boatswain, ranking from 1924. He also served at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. In 1929 he was commissioned an Ensign, under the Act of Congress Feb. 18, 1929, advanced in recognition of his serving in the salvage of the United States submarine S-4 and S-51. Since then he has served again at the Submarine Base and with Submarine Division 11 (USS S-29), with USS S-28 and S-1. In 1932 he was promoted to be a lieutenant (junior grade). Since then he was served on the S-29, and at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and with Submarine Division Four, on board a submarine, later taking additional duty at the Submarine Base, New London, in connection with lung training and training tank. He was assigned to the OCC June 9, 1933.

Lieutenant Hawes received the Navy Cross for services in connection with the salvaging of the S-51, his citation reading as follows:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession on the occasion of the salvaging of the USS S-51."

The Navy Department rates him as qualified for command of submarines, and qualified as a deep-sea diver. Lieutenant Hawes has completed the course in submarine instruction.

Lieutenant Crandall, the company Adjutant, comes from Tolland, Conn. He was commissioned June 4, 1929 as a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Reserves. His active duty began with the 1933 Camps.

Lieutenant Tiesing resides at 59 Westland Avenue, West Hartford, Conn. He was commissioned in the Infantry Reserves June 30, 1931. He attended the 1931 and 1932 training camps and in 1933 was called to active duty with the CCC.

COO General Orders No. 4, of the First Corps Area, signed by Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general, announced the selection as follows:

"1. The following extract from approved report of board proceedings convened at this headquarters pursuant to War Department Immediate Action letter AG 8245 CCC, dated Sept. 25, 1933, for the purpose of selecting the outstanding CCC company for the second

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

lished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"a. The weight given each subject considered was as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Leadership and initiative | 100 points |
| 2. a. Camp site | 20 " |
| b. Living Quarters | 40 " |
| c. Administration Quarters | 10 " |
| d. Kitchens and Mess Halls | 40 " |
| e. Latrines | 10 " |
| f. Supply | 40 " |
| g. Administration | 20 " |
| h. Discipline | 40 " |
| 1. Morale and Welfare | 40 " |
| j. C.C.C. Personnel | 40 " |
| 3. Work | 600 " |

"b. The board rated the various camps which were chosen as outstanding companies by the District Commanders as follows: (Companies are listed in order of relative standing from left to right)

| | 179th (5th Dist) | 2204th (6th Dist) | 122nd (3rd Dist) |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | 97.6 | 90.3 | 86 |
| 2. a. | 18 | 19 | 16.6 |
| b. | 37 | 39 | 36 |
| c. | 8.3 | 9 | 7.3 |
| d. | 37 | 40 | 39 |
| e. | 8.5 | 9.6 | 8.3 |
| f. | 37 | 39 | 35 |
| g. | 19.8 | 17.3 | 17.2 |
| h. | 30.4 | 28.6 | 27.6 |
| i. | 36 | 37 | 39 |
| j. | 36.2 | 37 | 35.2 |
| Total | 580 | 576 | 568 |
| | 945.8 | 941.8 | 915.2 |
| | 145th (2nd Dist) | 141st (4th Dist) | 153rd (1st Dist) |
| 1. | 81 | 77 | 72 |
| 2. a. | 16 | 15 | 13 |
| b. | 32 | 29 | 26 |
| c. | 7.6 | 7 | 5.6 |
| d. | 37 | 33 | 32 |
| e. | 10 | 7.8 | 8.6 |
| f. | 33 | 33 | 31 |
| g. | 17.5 | 17.7 | 16.5 |
| h. | 17 | 26.5 | 29 |
| i. | 37 | 32 | 33 |
| j. | 32.9 | 28.8 | 38.7 |
| Total | 568 | 568 | 574 |
| | 889 | 884.8 | 879.4 |

"2. Attention is invited to CCC General Orders No. 50, this headquarters, dated August 30, 1933, announcing previous winning company in the first ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL award for this competition. The Corps Area Commander notes that the lowest rating given by the board on Jan. 30, 1934, of 879.4 is substantially higher than the rating given on Aug. 30, 1933, to the company taking second place. This fact indicates a considerable improvement which is general throughout the Corps Area."

The roster of the winning company as received from First Corps Area Headquarters is as follows:

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers

Richard E. Hawes, Lt., (jg) USN-Commanding.

George A. Crandall, 1st Lt., CA-Res., Adjutant.

Ferdinand E. F. Tiesing, 2nd Lt., Inf-Res., Publicity and Welfare.

Ivan G. Martin, Major, 11th CA., Chaplain. Dr. William N. Goldberg, Contract Surgeon. Stanley E. Lease, Corporal, 11th CA., Acting 1st Sergeant.

Donald A. Taylor, Corporal, 11th CA., Mess Sergeant.

State Foresters and Foremen

Mr. Jerome O. Maher, Superintendent. Fred Beard, Forest Culture Foreman. Amedee Boulanger, Blacksmith.

Clifford L. Congdon, Foreman.

R. K. Daly, Forest Culture Foreman.

G. T. Douglass, Surveyor.

Angelo Filos, Foreman.

Fritz H. Gometz, Foreman.

Frederick W. Harvey, Foreman.

E. Hawkes, Foreman.

Emmet Lamb, Machine Operator.

Jay S. Ricketts, Foreman.

J. M. Sawyer, Foreman.

CCC Enrollees

Hezekiah Adams

Genarro Atiro

Benjamin Alberino

Frederick Altstadt

Claude Albert

F. J. Alfano

T. W. Allen

William Allen

Harry Amedea

James Appuzo

Wendell Ashby

R. T. Bailey

Edward Barnes

Peter Barnes, Jr.

Alphonse Bastien

Alvin Brooks

M. A. Brown

Vincent Burdo

Joseph Burgio

Frank Calderola

Antonio Callegari

John Canevari

J. B. Canfield, Jr.

A. G. Caron

Daniel Carter

Martin Chlebowicz

M. J. Chmiel

Nick Cifaldi

J. A. Cloto

John Coffey

Frank Corbisiero

Mario Corbisiero

Paul Cote

Anthony Crapio

Walter Crumbley

Robert Corcoran

Salvatore Cugno

B. P. Curran

John Curran

Paul D'Angelo

W. E. Daniels

Joseph Darzenkevich

H. A. Davis

Thomas DeLucia

Bruno Dembiezak

W. A. Denalsky

Sam DiGiovanni

Carl DiNello

S. L. Dion

J. C. DiYullo

R. E. Dodge

John Dubin

John Durkin

Harold Durr

Martin Erasmus

John Estey

Bernard Farrell

Andrew Fichura

Peter Flander

Leo Flanowski

L. M. Fogarty

Patrick Frano

Norman Frazier

G. P. Gardella

Irving Gartsidse

Eugene Garvey

G. F. Gibson

Adelaide Glaude

Gustav Geotz

Joseph Grasso

Walter Gregorowicz

Bronis Grigoraitis

Otto Hanelius

Joseph Harrigan

H. W. Hart

Henry Heineman

E. A. Hemsley

George Herrmann

Walter Herrmann

D. W. Hine

C. H. Hodge

Norman Hodkinson

E. J. Holly

W. H. Hunt

Elbert Irwin

John Johnson

W. T. Juchniewicz

Arthur Kalman

John Kalman

Joseph Kempl

Joseph Kempista

Eugene Kilbride

Carl Kirstein

Walter Klimaszewski

G. A. Kline

S. W. Kraucalis

Anthony Kubat

C. C. Kusneczyk

Milton Kwolek

Raymond LaBonte

Noel Langlois

Paul LaRue

J. A. Lavalle

E. J. Lavole, Jr.

Lawrence Lester

E. B. Lester

Frank Lichwalla

L. J. Lindsay

M. I. Lockwood

William Lumpkin

Jack Lynch

Oliver Lyon

John McCaffery

H. R. MacLachlan

John Marek

Joseph Maruso

A. J. Mastrianno

Sylvester Mays

A. F. Melbourne

William Mennillo

Hilary Borowy

W. A. Mentillo

A. E. Messenger

J. W. Mezzapelle

Edward Miklos

Benjamin Mikuliewicz

Felix Mikuta

G. V. Miller

L. J. Miller

B. E. Miner

Thomas Misko

Ellis Mist, Jr.

R. J. Mone

J. T. Moriarty

Armond Morse

Peter Mozak

George Mulvaney, Jr.

J. J. Mulvey, Jr.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 573)

March 9, 1934

Comdr. Holloway H. Frost, det. staff, Cdr. in Ch., U. S. Flt., in June; to staff, Cdr. of Command and Genl. Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Comdr. Harry W. Hill, det. staff, Cdr. Battle Force, in June; to c.f.o. USS Dewey and in command when commissioned.

Lt. Cdr. Gerald F. Bogan, det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C., in June; to USS Lexington.

Lt. Cdr. Ellsworth Davis, det. command USS Fairfax on April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Cdr. Giles E. Short, det. VF Sqdn. 3B (USS Langley) about June; to VP Sqdn. 5B as commanding officer.

Lt. Cdr. Herbert R. Sobel, det. command USS Sands about June 1; to 4th Nav. Dist., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Cdr. Paul A. Stevens, det. command USS Alden about June 1; to duty as Off. in Chge., Navy Rctg. Sta., Troy, N. Y.

Lt. Cdr. DeWitt C. Watson, det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., in June; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Cdr. Wilmer W. Weber, det. USS Relief about April 2; to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Ernest V. Abrams, det. USS Overton about April 2; to duty as Asst. Inspr. of Navigational Matl. New York, N. Y.

Lt. Leo A. Bachman, det. Nav. Academy in May; to staff Cdr. Subm. Force as aide and flag lieut.

Lt. Felix L. Baker, det. as C. O., Nav. Res. Aviation Base Squantum, Mass., about May 10; to command USS Pelican.

Lt. Charles W. Crawford, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VS Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga).

Lt. John J. Curley, jr., det. Nav. Academy, in May; to staff, Cdr. Subm. Force, as aide and flag secretary.

Lt. Alfred M. Granum, det. command USS Tern about June 1; to command USS Eagle 5B.

Lt. Kenneth P. Hartman, det. staff, Cdr. Rotating Res. Det. Sqdn. 19, in June; to duty as Asst. Nav. Inspr. of Machy., Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Essington, Pa.

Lt. Lewis H. C. Johnson, det. USS Lexington about June 1; to 3rd Nav. Dist., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Paul E. Koonce, det. USS Gilmer in April; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Leon J. Manee, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., in April; to USS Ramsay as exec. officer.

Lt. Robert E. Melling, det. staff, Cdr. Dests., Battle Force; to USS Talbot as exec. officer.

Lt. William K. Mendenhall, jr., det. USS Houston about June 1; to Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept.

Lt. Gerald U. Quinn, det. USS Dickerson about June 1; to 3rd Nav. Dist., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Richard W. Ruble, det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C., in June; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Harold R. Stevens, det. USS Lexington about June 1; to instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. William B. Whaley, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VF Sqdn. 5B (USS Lexington).

Lt. (jg) Ralph S. Clarke, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VF Sqdn. 5B (USS Lexington).

Lt. (jg) Donald A. Crandall, det. VO Sqdn. 3B (USS Nevada) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) William B. Epps, det. USS Langley in May; to USS Chicago.

Lt. (jg) Hampton M. Ericsson, det. USS Ellis in April; to USS Overton.

Lt. (jg) Norman F. Garton, det. VS Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Paul W. Hanlin, det. USS Bushnell in May; to USS Louisville.

Lt. (jg) Wilton S. Heald, det. USS Trenton about April 1; to command USS Eagle 57.

Lt. (jg) Charles M. Heberton, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VT Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Roy Jackson, det. VO Sqdn. 3B (USS Arizona) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Joseph Leicht, det. as Asst. Inspr. of Nav. Matl., Chicago, Ill., about April 2; to 9th Nav. Dist., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. (jg) Carl A. R. Lindgren, det. USS Detroit about June 1; to VS Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Benjamin E. Moore, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VF Sqdn. 1B (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Carl H. B. Morrison, det. VO Sqdn. 4B (USS West Virginia) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Thomas C. Parker, det. Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.; to c.f.o. USS Ranger and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Harry W. Richardson, det. VS Sqdn. 3B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to USS Macon heavier-than-air unit.

Lt. (jg) Leroy C. Simpler, det. VS Sqdn. 5B (USS Marblehead) about June 1; to USS

Macon heavier-than-air unit.

Lt. (jg) Hugh P. Thomson, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., in March; to c.f.o. USS Ranger and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) David W. Tolson, det. USS Constitution about June 1; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Henry B. Twohy, det. VF Sqdn. 5B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to USS Minneapolis aviation unit.

Ens. Daniel L. Carroll, jr., det. USS Saratoga in May; to USS Hulbert.

Ens. Scott K. Gibson, det. USS Arkansas; to USS Elliott.

Ens. George O. Hobbs, det. USS Saratoga in May; to USS Noa.

March 10, 1934

R. Adm. Charles E. Courtney, det. as Comdt. 16th Nav. Dist., in Mar.; to duty as Comdr. Cruiser Div. 2, and addl. duty as Comdr. Cruisers, Battle Force.

Capt. Otto C. Dowling, det. as Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. 3, Sctg. Force about April 1; to duty as Cdt. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Capt. John H. Towers, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; to duty as C.O., Nav. At Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Cmdr. Byron J. Connell, det. as C. O., VP Sqdn. 9F (USS Wright) about June 1; to duty as Genl. Inspr. of Nav. Aircrat, Central District, Dayton, Ohio.

Lt. Comdr. Robert L. Fuller, det. as C.O., VS Sqdn. 6B about June 1; to Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, CZ.

Lt. Comdr. Matthias B. Gardner, det. staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Mays L. Lewis, det. Nav. Exam. Board, Navy Dept., in May; to command USS Gamble.

Lt. Comdr. Loverne A. Pope, det. C.O., VO Sqdn. 1B about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Robert Hall Smith, det. e.f.o. USS New Orleans about April 1; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) Clarence M. Bowley, det. USS Malard about May 4; to USS Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Whitmore S. Butts, det. VF Sqdn. 6B (USS Saratoga) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 5F.

Lt. (jg) Theodore O. Dahl, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VF Sqdn. 6B (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Malen Durski, det. USS Hulbert about June 1; to USS Bushnell.

Lt. (jg) Fremont B. Eggers, det. 3rd Nav. Dist., in May; to USS Dahlgren.

Lt. (jg) William S. Estabrook, jr., det. USS Hale in May; to USS Langley.

Lt. (jg) Joseph Finnegan, det. Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y., about Feb. 8; to c.f.o. USS New Orleans and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Myron W. Graybill, det. USS Bernadou about June 1; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Paul D. Gross, det. USS Eagle 5B about June 4; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) James H. Howard, det. USS Cincinnati in May; to USS Wyoming.

Lt. (jg) Robert A. Johnson, det. USS Nitro about May 28; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Eugene F. May, on disch. trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; to duty as Asst. Nav. Inspr. of Machy., Newport News Shipbldg. and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.

Lt. (jg) John H. McElroy, det. VP Sqdn. 3B (USS Wright) about June 1; to VS Sqdn. 3B.

Lt. (jg) Curtis A. Myers, det. USS Schenck in May; to USS Bushnell.

Lt. (jg) Oakleigh W. Robinson, det. USS Dickerson in April; to USS Salinas.

Lt. (jg) Joseph R. Rubins, det. USS Wyoming in May; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.

Lt. (jg) William H. Sanders, jr., det. USS Truxtun in May; to USS Holland.

Lt. (jg) Leonard B. Southerland, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VF Sqdn. 6B (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) John B. Webster, det. USS Nokomis in May; to USS Fairfax.

Lt. (jg) Edson H. Whitehurst, det. USS Cincinnati in May; to USS Leary.

Ens. John F. Fairbanks, jr., det. USS Lexington in May; to USS Leary.

Ens. Theodore S. Lank, det. USS Arkansas in May; to USS Hovey.

Ens. Hylan B. Lyon, det. USS Colorado in May; to USS Crowninshield.

Lt. (jg) Joseph Leicht, det. as Asst. Inspr. of Nav. Matl., Chicago, Ill., about April 2; to 9th Nav. Dist., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. (jg) Carl A. R. Lindgren, det. USS Detroit about June 1; to VS Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Benjamin E. Moore, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VF Sqdn. 1B (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Carl H. B. Morrison, det. VO Sqdn. 4B (USS West Virginia) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Thomas C. Parker, det. Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.; to c.f.o. USS Ranger and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Harry W. Richardson, det. VS Sqdn. 3B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to USS Macon heavier-than-air unit.

Lt. (jg) Leroy C. Simpler, det. VS Sqdn. 5B (USS Marblehead) about June 1; to USS

Macon heavier-than-air unit.

Capt. James E. Gill (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about June 1; to 13th Nav. Dist., Seattle, Wash., as Dist. Med. Officer.

Capt. Robert E. Hoyt (MC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., about July 1; to 14th Nav. Dist., Pearl Harbor, as Dist. Med. Officer.

Capt. John B. Kaufman (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., about June 1; to Nav. Trng. Station, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. William N. McDonnell (MC), det. as Med. Officer command Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., and addl. duty as Med. Officer command Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Mare Island.

Capt. Thurlow W. Reed (MC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., about June 22; to duty as Med. Officer command Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. Harold W. Smith (MC), det. as Med. Off. command Nav. Hosp., League Isl., Phila., Pa., about June 9; to duty as Med. Officer command Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Edward C. White (MC), det. as Med. Off. command Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, TH, in June; to duty as Med. Officer command Nav. Dispensary, San Pedro, Calif.

Comdr. John B. Pollard (MC), det. U. of Penn. Grad. School of Med., Phila., Pa., in June; to Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Comdr. Leonard H. Denny (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about April 1; to Nav. Ammuni. Depot, Oahu, TH.

Lt. Comdr. Eugene D. Hardin (MC), det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about May 26; to USS Whitney.

Lt. Comdr. Walter R. Johnson (MC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., about Feb. 16; to USS Antares.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur S. Judy (MC), det. USS Whitney in June; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. Esdras J. Lanois (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about April 1; to USS Salinas.

Lt. (jg) William E. Walsh (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about April 28; to Asiatic Station.

Comdr. George H. Reed (DC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., about May 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Edward H. Delaney (DC), det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., in June; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Comdr. LeRoy Moyer (SC), det. Bu. Nav. Dept., about June 25; to USS Vega.

Ch. Bosn. Frans O. Anderson, ors. Feb. 26 revoked. Continue duty Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ch. Gunner James H. Bell, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., on July 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Mach. Douglas H. West, ors. Jan. 25, Feb. 12 revoked. Continue duty USS Wright.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Claude G. Alexander, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VP Sqdn. 9F (USS Wright).

Rad. Elec. Kenneth Anthony, det. USS Elloit about Mar. 20; to USS Chicago.

Elec. William C. Louderback, det. USS Pinola in Mar.; to USS Mississippi.

Ch. Pay Clk. William F. Bogar, det. Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass., about Aug. 26; to USS Omaha.

Ch. Pay Clk. Thomas A. Grigsby, ors. Feb. 8 revoked. Continue duty USS Maryland.

Ch. Pay Clk. Robert D. Pace, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about May 25; to USS Ranger.

Ch. Pay Clk. Ole B. Vikre, det. USS Raleigh in June; to Rec. Sta., Boston, Mass.

Carp. Harold L. Carpenter, det. USS California; to USS Bridge.

Carp. William Shipman, det. Flt. Air Base, Coco Solo, CZ, in Feb.; to trmt. nearest Nav. Hosp., north of Charleston, S. C.

Mar. 12, 1934

Comdr. Scott B. MacFarlane, det. Nav. War College, R. I., in May; to Bu. Ord. Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Percival K. Buzby, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa., on Mar. 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John H. Campman, det. Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about June 1; to staff, Comdr. Battle Force.

Lt. Comdr. John J. Patterson, 3rd, det. adm. Minecraft, Battle Force, about Apr. 20; to Bu. Nav. Dept.

Lt. Comdr. John D. Price, det. Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., about June 1; to Aircraft Sqdns. based at Pearl Harbor, T. H., as operations officer.

Lt. Comdr. Harold A. Turner, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Pedro, Calif. in Feb.; to USS Ramapo as exec. officer.

Lt. LeRoi B. Blaylock, det. as Sqdn. Radio and Sound Officer Subm. Sqdn. 4, about June 1; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Thomas D. Quinn, det. VP Sqdn. 10F about June 1; to Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Robert A. Knapp, det. command USS 16 about June 15; to Nav. ROTC Unit U. of Wash., Seattle, Wash. Ors. Feb. 26 revoked.

Lt. Burton G. Lake, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in May; to USS Detroit.

Lt. John B. Moss, det. VP Sqdn. 7F (USS Wright) about June 1; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Charles H. Rockey, det. USS Arkansas in May; to Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., as Off. in Chge., Naval Unit.

Lt. James B. Voit, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VP Sqdn. 7F (USS Wright).

Lt. (jg) Clifford S. Cooper, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to USS Saratoga aviation unit.

Lt. (jg) Oscar H. Dodson, det. USS Idaho about May 31; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Christian H. Duborg, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to USS New Orleans.

Lt. (jg) Walter G. Ebert, det. USS Wyoming in May; to USS Wyoming.

Lt. (jg) George E. Fee, det. 5th Nav. Dist., in Mar.; to c.f.o. USS Ranger and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Carl E. Giese, det. VF Sqdn. 1B (USS Saratoga) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 5F.

Lt. (jg) Charles E. Harrison, det. USS Raleigh in June; to command USS Eagle 2.

Lt. (jg) Gerald L. Huff, det. VP Sqdn. 9F (USS Wright) about June 1; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. (jg) John O. Lambrecht, det. office of Nav. Communications Navy Dept., in Mar. to instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Ernest W. Lamons, det. USS R-11 about May 23; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Ernest W. Overton, det. VF Sqdn. 6B (USS Saratoga) about June 1; to USS Detroit.

Lt. (jg) Clair L. Miller, det. VF Sqdn

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Navy Orders

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Yard, New York, N. Y., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Harold M. Martin, det. as C. O., VS Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga) about June 1; to duty as C. O., VP Sqdn. 10F.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph H. Norris, det. USS Texas about June 1; to Hdqtrs., 4th Nav. Dist., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. Edward J. O'Keefe, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., on May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Horace W. Pillsbury, det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas Shine, det. as Off. in Chge., Br. Hydro. Office, Norfolk, Va., on May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin T. Short, det. USS Houston about June 1; to 13th Nav. Dist., Seattle, Wash., as inspr.-instructor, Nav. Nav. Reserves.

Lt. Comdr. Paul H. Talbot, det. command USS King about June 1; to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, as inspr.-instructor of Nav. Reserves.

Lt. William D. Anderson, det. VS Sqdn. 3B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Raymond G. Deewall, det. USS Altair; to USS Concord.

Lt. Earl R. DeLong, det. VP. Sqdn. 1F about June 1; to USS Nevada aviation unit.

Lt. Edward E. Dolecek, det. VO Sqdn. 3B (USS Nevada) in June; to VP Sqdn. 1F.

Lt. Dixie Klefer, det. as C. O., VP Sqdn. 4F about June 1; to duty as C. O., VS Sqdn. 5B.

Lt. Charles J. Marshall, det. USS Houston; to Bu. Navigation, Navy Dept.

Lt. Earle P. McKellar, det. Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about June 1; to VS Sqdn. 3B.

Lt. John V. Peterson, det. VT Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga) about June 1; to Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Melvin A. Schur, det. VO Sqdn. 4B (USS Tennessee) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 10F.

Lt. Frederick M. Trapnell, det. USS Macon in June; to USS San Francisco aviation unit.

Lt. Paul C. Treadwell, det. VF Sqdn. 3B (USS Langley) about June 1; to Bu. Nav. Navy Dept.

Lt. Paul C. Warner, det. USS Richmond about June 1; to duty as Inspr. of Nav. Air-raft, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lt. Charles P. Woodson, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., in May; to USS Whitney.

Lt. Howard L. Young, det. USS Macon in June; to USS Tuscaloosa aviation unit.

Lt. (jg) Samuel C. Anderson, det. USS Louisville in June; to c. f. o. USS Dewey and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Leonard W. Bailey, det. Rec. Ship at New York; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) John C. Bernet, det. USS Tracy about June 1; to USS Bushnell.

Lt. (jg) Frank Bruner, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about June 14; to VF Sqdn. 108 (USS Louisville).

Lt. (jg) John A. Collett, det. VS Sqdn. 98 (USS Chester) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 1F.

Lt. (jg) Neale R. Curtin, det. USS Hopkins about Apr. 1; to aide and flag lieutenant on staff, Comdr. Cruiser Div. 2.

Lt. (jg) William T. Easton, det. VF Sqdn. 6B (USS Saratoga) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 1F.

Lt. (jg) James H. Flatley, jr., det. VF Sqdn. 5B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 4F.

Lt. (jg) Paul Foley, jr., det. VF Sqdn. 6B (USS Saratoga) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 1F.

Lt. (jg) Kenneth R. Miller (SC), det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about June 23; to Det. Div. 16, Battle Force.

Lt. (jg) George K. Fraser, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about June 9; to USS California.

Lt. (jg) John F. Goodwin, det. USS R-14; to USS R-4.

Lt. (jg) Lloyd K. Greenamyer, det. VF Sqdn. 1B (USS Saratoga) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 4F.

Lt. (jg) William S. Harris, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about June 9; to USS Pennsylvania.

Lt. (jg) William H. Jacobsen, det. VT Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 3F.

Lt. (jg) Levi J. Knight, jr., det. USS West Virginia in May; to USS Bushnell.

Lt. (jg) George L. Kohr, det. USS California about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 4F.

Lt. (jg) Alexander M. Kowalsky, jr., det. Det. Ship at New York; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Ray E. Malipas, det. USS S-16; to trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. (jg) Farar B. C. Martin, det. USS Chaumont about May 2; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Clayton C. McCauley, det. VF Sqdn. 5B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 4F.

Lt. (jg) William H. McClure, det. VF Sqdn. 3B (USS Langley) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 1F.

Lt. (jg) George G. Mead, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VP Sqdn. 1F (USS Wright).

Lt. (jg) Rollo N. Norgaard, det. United States Fleet about June 1; to USS Tillman. Lt. (jg) Kelvin L. Nutting, det. USS Memphis in April; to USS Lea.

Lt. (jg) Leonidas W. Pancoast, det. USS Goff in April; to command USS Eagle 36.

Lt. (jg) Eugene T. Sands, det. USS Rathburne about June 1; to USS Bushnell.

Lt. (jg) William A. Schoech, det. VO Sqdn. 4B (USS Tennessee) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 10F.

Lt. (jg) Brooke Schumm, det. Office of Hydrographer, Navy Dept., about June 24; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) William W. Shea, det. USS Pennsylvania about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 2F.

Lt. (jg) Robert T. Symes, det. VP Sqdn. 5F in June; to VS Sqdn. 98 (USS Northampton).

Lt. (jg) Delos E. Wait, det. VO Sqdn. 4B (USS Colorado) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 2F.

Lt. (jg) John C. Waldron, det. VO Sqdn. 4B (USS Colorado) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 6F.

Lt. (jg) Edwin J. S. Young, det. VS Sqdn. 1B (USS Langley) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 6F.

Lt. (jg) Lawrence S. Brown, det. USS Northampton; to USS Houston.

Lt. (jg) Sidney A. Ernst, det. USS Maryland in April; to USS Simpson.

Lt. (jg) Mason J. Hamilton, det. USS Maryland in May; to USS Tarbell.

Lt. (jg) David D. Hawkins, det. USS Waters in May; to USS Memphis.

Lt. (jg) Harry Hull, det. USS Lexington in May; to USS Lawrence.

Lt. (jg) Max C. Mather, det. USS California about June 1; to USS Leary.

Lt. (jg) Lloyd H. McAlpine, det. USS Nevada in May; to USS Idaho.

Lt. (jg) John H. Morse, jr., det. USS Chester in May; to USS Bainbridge.

Lt. (jg) Allan A. Ovrom, det. USS California about June 1; to USS Sands.

Lt. (jg) Horacio Rivero, jr., det. Battle Force in June to c. f. o. USS Dewey and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Harold B. Russell, det. USS Tarbell in May; to USS Cincinnati.

Lt. (jg) Charles W. Travis, det. USS Arkansas in May; to c. f. o. USS Tuscaloosa and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Ronald L. Wilson, det. USS West Virginia in April; to USS Hopkins.

Lt. (jg) Joseph F. Witherow, jr., det. USS Colorado about June 1; to USS Schenck.

Capt. Abraham H. Allen (MC), det. Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., about June 1; to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Capt. James S. Woodward (MC), det. as Med. Officer command Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., about June 1; to duty as Inspr. of Nav. Air-raft, Buffalo, N. Y.

Capt. James S. Woodward (MC), det. as Med. Officer command Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., about June 1; to USS Tuscaloosa aviation unit.

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Personals

The Second U. S. Infantry under command of Col. Russel C. Langdon gave a review at Ft. Wayne, Mich., recently, in honor of General Josef Haller of the Polish Army who is visiting in the United States in the interest of the relief of veterans of the Polish Army who were wounded while serving with the Allies during the World War and are now residents of this country.

At the conclusion of the review a reception was given by Colonel and Mrs. Langdon in honor of General Haller and his staff at the Officers' Club at Ft. Wayne which was attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison and many prominent citizens of Detroit.

Miss Marjorie Ruckman is visiting a number of friends in Southern California before leaving for the east, including Lt. and Mrs. Arthur Ayrault of Long Beach, and Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth Peckham at their villa in San Diego.

Mrs. G. Maury Cralle, widow of the late Col. G. Maury Cralle, sailed on the Chateau Thierry on March 9, for Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to visit her son, Lt. Maury S. Cralle, Inf., USA, and his wife, until their return to the States this coming summer. Mrs. Cralle expects to return to Washington, D. C., in the fall, to make her home in that city.

Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, Commander of the Eighth Corps Area and the Third Army, has accepted the invitation to be the principal speaker at the Annual West Point Dinner which will be held on the evening of Saturday, March 17 at the St. Anthony Hotel in San Antonio. The general has selected as his subject, "The Genius of West Point." Brig. Gen. Charles R. Howland, commander of the Third Brigade at Fort Sam Houston, will be toastmaster.

Reservations for the dinner are being accepted by the committee secretary, Col. Charles B. Clark, Hq. 8th Corps Area and the following officers: Lt. Cols. H. S. Grier, W. R. Scott and F. T. Cruse, Majors J. F. Byrom, A. N. Harper and H. W. Harms, 1st Lts. Arthur Pulsifer, W. E. Dunkelberg, A. L. Bump, Jr., and A. F. Shea, and 2nd Lt. E. A. Walker.

Mrs. B. W. Cloud of Wenonah, New Jersey, wife of Lt. Comdr. B. W. Cloud, USN, spent the weekend at Carvel Hall and visited her son, Midshipman A. B. Cloud, a member of the First Class, at the Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. J. C. Lusk, USN, and Mrs. Lusk are spending some time at Carvel Hall. Lt. Comdr. Lusk is reporting for duty at the Naval Academy about the middle of this month.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Weddings and Engagements

Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Eggleston, of New Cristobal, Canal Zone, announce the engagement of their daughter, Zelda, to Lt. Robert Douglas Glassburn, 1st. C. A., son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert P. Glassburn, of Fort Monroe, Va.

Miss Sarah Wadhams Pearson, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William F. Pearson, whose marriage to Canon William S. Turner of St. Phillip's Cathedral in Atlanta will take place April 7, at noon in St. Thomas' Church, has selected her wedding attendants.

Mrs. Maxwell Tracy of West Point, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, will be matron of honor and Miss Lucy Bannard Dodge, daughter of Mrs. L. W. Dodge of Pittsfield, Mass., and cousin of the bride-elect, will be the maid of honor. The bridesmaids selected are Miss Jane Bannard Adams, daughter of Mrs. S. B. Adams of Northampton, another cousin of the bride; Miss Ruth Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Roberts of Montclair, and Miss Dorothy Gould Fowler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Fowler.

The announcement is made of the engagement and approaching marriage of Miss Cora Elizabeth Glassford, and Lt. Lee Parke, USN, which will take place today, Mar. 17, 1934, in Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Glassford is the daughter of Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Cora Carleton Glassford, and granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Guy Carleton, now residing in San Antonio, Tex. She will be married from the home of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Combs, of Los Angeles. The young people will be at home after June 1st in Washington, D. C., where Lieutenant Parke will be on duty in the Navy Department.

The bridegroom is a graduate of the Naval Academy—class of '27, and is at present on duty on the USS Yarnall. The bride is a graduate of Katherine Critcher School of Applied Arts, and attended the Sacred Heart Convent, both of Washington, D. C. She will have as attendants the following, matron of honor, her sister Mrs. Lee Combs, bridal attendants, her cousin, Mrs. Ernest Von Helmberg, Mrs. Robert Green, Mrs. Harry C. L. Lindsay, the Misses Helen Havil, Eleanor Nichols, and Katherine Chidsey. The groomsmen will be brother-officers of the bridegroom from the Yarnall—Lt. Comdr. Von Helmberg, Lts. Daniel W. Lattimore, William Kayser, and David Tolson. The ushers will be Guy Carleton Glassford, Edward Lewis Smith, Dr. Harry L. C. Lindsay, Paul Fritz, and Albert Gaggs.

The bridal gown is of pale apricot tinted satin—made with double train and drop shoulders—of slim princess lines. She will wear the old lace veil that was worn by her great-grandmother, Elizabeth Carleton—at her own marriage in England—over a hundred years ago. Below this the traditional bridal tulle falls to the end of her gown. Her arm bouquet will be of long calla lilies. The groomsmen will wear the full dress uniform of the Navy, and General Glassford, the bride's father who will give her in marriage, will wear the full dress of the Army Blue.

The ring service of the Episcopal Church will be read by the Rev. Dr. Learnard—the ceremony taking place in "The Little Church of the Flowers" in Glendale.

After the wedding a reception will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Combs.

Women's Organizations

The latest members to be added to the roster of the Society of the Daughters of the United States Army are: Mrs. John G. Donovan of Washington, wife of Lt. Col. Donovan, and daughter of Lt. J. C. Nolan; Miss Carol Rigby of East Falls Church, Va., daughter of



MRS. ROBERT Q. BROWN
Whose marriage to Lieutenant Brown,
USA, took place at Globe, Ariz., Feb. 12.

Col. William C. Rigby and granddaughter of Capt. William T. Rigby; Miss Gladys Pierce of New York City, daughter of Brig. Gen. William S. Pierce; Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew and Miss Shirley Mary McAndrew of Fort Leavenworth, wife and daughter of Lt. Col. McAndrew, and daughter and granddaughter respectively of Lt. Col. Edward H. Browne; Mrs. Eleanore Moseley Harris of Washington, daughter of Brig. Gen. Edward B. Moseley; Mrs. Frank D. Wickham of San Francisco, wife of Col. Wickham and daughter of Maj. Thomas H. Logan; Mrs. Daniel M. Sinclair of St. Paul, Minn., daughter of Col. Roy T. Morris; Miss Mary Catherine Clark of Fort Logan, Colo., daughter of Lt. Col. Albert P. Clark; and the following applicants in Denver: Mrs. George B. Berger, daughter of Maj. Gen. Henry C. Merriam; Mrs. Charles B. Hardin, wife of Major Hardin, daughter of Lt. Col. William R. King, and granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Israel C. Woodruff; Mrs. Allen Dwight Raymond, wife of Colonel Raymond, daughter of Lt. Col. William R. King, and granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Israel C. Woodruff; Mrs. Harry J. English, daughter of Lt. Col. Allan H. Jackson; the Misses Dorothy and Cecil Canby, granddaughters of Col. James P. Canby; Miss Peggy Moseley, daughter of Lt. Col. Lewis Worthington Moseley and granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Edward B. Moseley; Miss Janet Edwards, daughter of Col. William W. Edwards; Mrs. Virginia Hardin Stearns and Miss Clara Alberta Hardin, daughters of Maj. Charles B. Hardin, granddaughters of Lt. Col. William R. King, and great-granddaughters of Brig. Gen. Israel C. Woodruff; Miss Anna Espy Monahan, daughter of Maj. Deane Monahan; and Mrs. Irving Hale, wife of Maj. Gen. Hale, daughter of Lt. Col. Wm. R. King, and granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Israel C. Woodruff.

The Army and Navy Chapter, D. A. R., met at Stoneleigh Court Mar. 12, at 2 o'clock. The reports of Chairmen of Committees were given. Especial interest was felt in Mrs. J. E. Hunt's report showing the generous advertisements that are coming to the magazine from the business world of Washington. One member by transfer, Mrs. Edwin F. Parham, has come into the Chapter. The Americanization School is of great interest to the Chapter as Mrs. H. E. Paddock reports its inestimable educational and patriotic work fully at each meeting.

After the business meeting, Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries gave an earnest address entitled "War Settles Everything," and illustrated by historic citations every step of his contention. Tea was served.

Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 14, 1934

The Secretary of War and Mrs. George H. Dern entertained at luncheon Mar. 10 in their home on Rittenhouse street in honor of Col. and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh. The other guests were the chief of staff, USA, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Harry H. Woodring.

The retiring commandant of the Sixteenth Naval District at Cavite, P. I., Rear Adm. Charles E. Courtney, accompanied by Mrs. Courtney, sailed from Manila Mar. 11 for San Francisco. Admiral Courtney will go directly to San Diego, Calif., to assume his new duties, while Mrs. Courtney expects to come East to Washington to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. O'Donnell, in their home on California street.

Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Alexander who have spent the past three months in southern California, are motorizing East to visit friends and relatives in New York, Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington. After these visits General and Mrs. Alexander will motor back to their home in Tacoma, Wash.

Comdr. Ralph D. Spalding, USN, and Mrs. Spalding, have arrived in Washington from Norfolk, Va., and will be at the Martinique.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier entertained a small group at luncheon Mar. 10 informally at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Maj. Willis R. Slaughter, USA, and Mrs. Slaughter were among the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn McHugh, who entertained Mar. 10 at the Shoreham. Others in the party included Mr. and Mrs. Adal E. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Elias C. Alvord, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Lee Pierson.

Maj. Burnett R. Olmsted, USA, and Mrs. Olmsted have come to Washington from Cambridge, Mass., to spend several weeks, and are at the Martinique.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas West Hammond have left for New York. They will make their home at the Plaza.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

March 14, 1934

Mrs. Stirling, wife of Adm. Yates Stirling, in command of the 3rd naval district and the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., was the guest last week of Capt. and Mrs. Amon Bronson at Wardour. Capt. and Mrs. Bronson entertained informally at tea Mar. 4 in honor of Mrs. Stirling. Their guests included Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Capt. Guy Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Valiant, Comdr. Richard Galloway, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse Kenworthy of Lakehurst, N. J., and Mr. Forbes Cothoun.

Mrs. Doyen, widow of Gen. Charles A. Doyen, gave a bridge luncheon Mar. 8 at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Valiant, at Wardour. Mrs. Doyen's guests were Mrs. James Bowdoin, Miss Elizabeth Nott, Mrs. Lynde D. McCormick, Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, Mrs. Ralph Holmes and Mrs. Clyde R. Robinson.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William L. Warlick gave a dinner party Mar. 9, taking their guests later to the benefit performance for the Navy Relief Society at the Naval Academy.

Maj. Stiles M. Decker of Houston, Tex., spent last week with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hamilton Gale. Maj. Decker's son, Midshipman Stiles Norman Decker, is a member of the second class at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Walter Taylor of Norfolk, Va., and Catonsville, Md., was the last week end guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly. Comdr. and Mrs. Kelly also had as their guests Mrs. Kelly's mother, Mrs. Edwin Lamb of Norfolk, and Mr. Rose McNeill of Virginia Beach, Va.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert D. Kirkpatrick gave a small dinner party Mar. 9, taking their guests later to the show given for the Navy Relief Society at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Godfrey, wife of Lt. Comdr. Vincent Godfrey, and daughter of Mrs. Owen, is at Key West, Fla., where she went to join Lt. Comdr. Godfrey, who is in command of the USS Bainbridge, now in that port.

Mrs. Hoogerwerf, wife of Comdr. Helster Hoogerwerf, left last week for Charleston, (Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

where Comdr. Hoogerwerff's ship, the USS Badger, will be in port.

Comdr. and Mrs. Albert M. Penn had with them over last week end Mr. and Mrs. Donald Van Tromp and their daughter, Miss Margaret Van Tromp, of Wilmington, Del.

—
WEST POINT, N. Y.

March 14, 1934

Maj. Charles Lyman and Mrs. Lyman, of Fort Hamilton, were guests of Mrs. Lyman's brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Robert L. Howe and Mrs. Howe, before the polo game Mar. 10.

The fortieth anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club, the outstanding social event of last week, took place Mar. 5. This organization, which had as president in 1894 Mrs. James L. Lusk, is now headed by Mrs. Robert B. Ransom. Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton is vice-president and Mrs. Charles H. Barth secretary-treasurer. The first event of the anniversary program was a lunch for thirty-four present and past members. After the luncheon the forty candles on the birthday cake were blown out by Mrs. Fred W. Sladen, and Mrs. Fenton read from the past minutes of the club.

The guests then were entertained by a series of tableaux representing various stages in the history of the organization, from a scene depicting Miss Warner, one of the earliest members, to a scene of the eightieth anniversary, with its prediction of future activities.

The club committee in charge of the celebration was composed of Mrs. Roger G. Alexander, as chairman; Mrs. Walter K. Wilson, Mrs. Lowell B. Wright, Mrs. Ludson D. Worsham, Mrs. Miles A. Cowles and Mrs. Helmer W. Lystad.

Among the former members who returned to the post to attend the anniversary meeting were Mrs. Raymond D. Moses, wife of Major Moses, of Washington, and Mrs. Philip B. Fleming, wife of Major Fleming, also of Washington. Mrs. Moses and Mrs. Fleming remained on the post for several days as guests of Capt. Gerald A. Counts and Mrs. Counts. Mrs. Howard McSnyder, wife of Colonel Snyder, of New York, another past member, attended the meeting and passed several days with Col. Chauncey L. Fenton and Mrs. Fenton.

Other former members present were Mrs. Lucien D. Booth, wife of Colonel Booth, of Governors Island; Mrs. Edward C. McNeil, wife of Colonel McNeil, of Governors Island; Mrs. Edwin La R. Stuart of Governors Island, Mrs. Fred W. Sladen, wife of General Sladen, of Washington, a former superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and Mrs. Sherburne Whipple, wife of Colonel Whipple, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Col. Wallace Dewitt and Mrs. Dewitt have with them Mrs. Dewitt's mother, Mrs. F. W. Foster, who returned last week from Denver, Colo., where she passed several months with her son and daughter-in-law, Maj. Charles W. Foster and Mrs. Foster.

—
PANAMA CANAL ZONE
Atlantic Side

March 6, 1934

Maj. and Mrs. Walter F. Adams of Ft. Delesseps have as their house guest Miss Evelyn Gross, of Portland, Maine.

Miss Dorothy Mitchell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Ralph M. Mitchell of Ft. Worden, Wash., was the overnight guest, Wednesday, of Col. and Mrs. Kelly B. Lemon. Miss Mitchell has been the guest for some time of Capt. and Mrs. Roderick M. Ott, of France Field.

Geoffrey O'Connell, son of Capt. O'Connell, C. A. C., and Mrs. O'Connell of Ft. Randolph, spent the greater part of the past week, ill at Colon Hospital.

Mrs. Bernard A. Bridgett wife of Lieutenant Bridgett, of France Field, entertained on Wednesday, having twelve guests in for luncheon and bridge.

Capt. Carol R. Adams of Ft. Randolph was sent to Gorgas Hospital, on the Pacific Side for observation and treatment.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Donald M. Carpenter of the Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, entertained with a buffet supper on Friday evening of the past week. The honor guests were Mrs. D. O. Kearby and daughter, Miss Frances Kearby of Indianapolis, Ind., who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Lyle Prather of New Cristobal.

Capt. and Mrs. George R. Owens of Ft. Sherman were honor guests at a buffet supper party given on Sunday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Jan. The affair was given at the Atlas Beer Garden with music playing during the evening for dancing on the Terrace. The invitations included all officers and their wives at Ft. Sherman to bid Captain and Mrs. Owens, who sail Mar. 16, farewell.

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PANAMA CANAL ZONE
Pacific Side

March 6, 1934

Mrs. Daniels, wife of Maj. Thomas C. Daniels, of Ft. Clayton has been a patient at Gorgas Hospital this past week.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert W. Gower of Ft. Amador had as their guests on Wednesday evening for dinner, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Robinson and Lt. and Mrs. Earl F. Cook.

Lt. and Mrs. Nelson I. Fooks entertained on Friday evening of the past week at their quarters, at Ft. Clayton in honor of their house guest, Miss Margaret Long of Selma, Ala. The dinner party attended the post hop at the Officers Club later in the evening.

Maj. and Mrs. Chiribusco Newton, Jr., of Quarry Heights, entertained thirty-four guests for dinner at the Union Club on Saturday evening, Mar. 4.

Mrs. Hansford W. Pennington, wife of Lieutenant Pennington of Albrook Field was the week-end guest on the Atlantic Side of Maj. and Mrs. Frederick H. Thorne of Colon Beach.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel G. Fairchild of Ft. Clayton have had as their guest for over the week-end, Maj. George Luberoff of Ft. Davis.

Captain and Mrs. Fairchild with Lt. and Mrs. Elton F. Hammond and Mrs. Horace Cobb entertained eighty guests jointly on Saturday evening, Mar. 3, at the Ft. Clayton Officers Club.

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PT. FRANCIS E. WARREN, WYO.

March 10, 1934

The present month will witness a concentrated drive by both commissioned and enlisted personnel at Ft. Francis E. Warren to raise funds for the Army Relief Society.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Club, of which Mrs. William Buerkle is president, a benefit bridge for the officers and ladies of the post and their guests will be offered on March 14. Later in the same week a regimental dance for the enlisted men will be held by the Twentieth Infantry.

In the fortnight to come, a combined dance will be given for the enlisted men of the 76th Field Artillery, Headquarters Company, 4th Brigade and post detachments, and a novel entertainment for the enlisted members of the First Infantry will be presented to help swell the coffers of the relief society.

The various regimental parties are being planned and arranged through the efforts of respective sergeant-majors and first sergeants and promise to be highly successful.

The Fort Warren Chapter of the Army Relief Society is headed by Mrs. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., and has Mrs. Paul R. Covey as secretary and treasurer.

—
JEFFERSONVILLE QM DEPOT, IND.

March 12, 1934

Mrs. Orville Jackson, wife of Capt. Orville Jackson, QMC, USA, entertained with a luncheon-bridge at her home on West Riverside Drive, Jeffersonville, Ind., Friday afternoon, March 9, in honor of Miss Edna Van Duyne, of Newark, N. J., who is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Van Duyne, of Louisville, Ky.

Guests included Madame F. W. Van Duyne, A. E. Phillips, A. M. Reeve, C. G. Klapheke, L. W. Card, H. J. Hunker, W. A. Platts, R. W. Goodyear, F. W. Schroeder, Rachel Briggs, Alma Brewer; Misses Edna Van Duyne, Mary Van Duyne, Dru Fawcett, Virginia Dubigg and Betty Jackson.

The Officers' and Ladies' Bridge Club of the Jeffersonville quartermaster depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., met Tuesday evening, March 6, in the Recreation Hall at the Depot.

The hosts for the evening were Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Goodyear. Guests included Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Van Duyne, Col. and Mrs. John S. Boggess, Maj. and Mrs. Arnold M. Reeve, Maj. and Mrs. Charles G. Klapheke, Capt. and Mrs. Lee W. Card, Capt. and Mrs. Henry J. Hunker, Capt. and Mrs. Willis A. Platts, Lt. and Mrs. Frederic W. Schroeder, Dr. and Mrs. Henry H. Reeder, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Ferguson, Misses Edna and Mary Van Duyne, and Mr. Ralph H. Garner.

—
NORFOLK, VA.

March 16, 1934

Mrs. Clyde Gray West entertained Friday afternoon at an informal tea given at her home in Glen Eagle road in honor of the members of the Paseo Club of which she is president. Mrs. West was assisted in serving by Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker, Mrs. Thomas O. Cullins, Mrs. Richard F. Armknecht and Miss Marjorie Peacock.

Mrs. James Grice Kintner was guest of honor on Wednesday afternoon at a very lovely tea given by Mrs. Theodore Richards and her daughter, Miss Dorothea Richards, at their home in the Navy Yard. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner, and Miss Susan Kintner and Miss Lelia Marshall Hine assisted in serving. Hours for calling were from four to six o'clock and those invited numbered about thirty.

Bridge was played at four tables at the

meeting of the Fortnightly Bridge Club held Monday afternoon in the Lyceum at the Naval Base. Those playing were Mrs. Paul L. Reed, Mrs. Thurlow W. Reed, Mrs. Emmett C. Guder, Miss Harriett Robertson, Mrs. R. E. Ebersole, Mrs. G. C. Faget, Mrs. T. H. Rose, Mrs. F. C. Smith, Mrs. Willard A. Pollard, Mrs. Malcolm Callahan, Mrs. Francis D. Walker, Mrs. Edmund Keating, Mrs. Clyde Gray West, Mrs. Richard Armknecht, Mrs. E. V. Caulfield and Mrs. Thomas O. Cullins. Those calling later for tea which followed the game included Mrs. William King Riddle, Mrs. David Weaver, Mrs. Burrell C. Allen and Mrs. Ralph Parker.

Miss Harriett Robertson of Sewanee, Tennessee, who is spending the winter with her uncle, Rear Adm. J. J. Cheatham, at the Naval Base, was hostess on Wednesday at a luncheon followed by bridge. Covers were laid for nine.

Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Gendreau have returned to their home in the Naval Base after spending several days in Washington as guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Holland Smith.

—
SAF DIEGO, CALIF.

March 6, 1934

Lt. Comdr. Guy D. Townsend, USN, and Mrs. Townsend were hosts at an informal dinner party Saturday evening, with covers laid for eight.

Capt. George S. Hathaway, USN, and Mrs. Hathaway entertained eight friends at dinner Tuesday at their home at the Naval Training Station.

Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, USA-Ret., has as guests his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Parker Kuhn, and her two daughters, Caroline and Margaret, who have come on from New York for a month's stay.

Capt. Carl W. Pyle, USA, and Mrs. Pyle gave a luncheon Wednesday in honor of the latter's mother, Mrs. Mary C. Kinninger of Dayton, O.

Lt. Comdr. James A. Brown, (MC) USN, and Mrs. Brown were hosts at a breakfast party at their home on Sunday morning.

Lt. Comdr. Millard F. Hudson, (MC) USN, and Mrs. Hudson entertained with a dinner at Agua Caliente, Mexico, Friday evening.

Lt. Comdr. Walter L. Thompson (CCh) USN, and Mrs. Thompson gave a small dinner party at their home Friday evening.

Mrs. Earl C. Metz, wife of Comdr. Metz, USN, has returned to Long Beach to join her husband, after a week as guest of Comdr. John T. G. Stapler, USN, and Mrs. Stapler.

Adm. Charles H. Train, USN, and Mrs. Train, who are now making their home in Coronado, entertained a few friends at dinner Thursday evening.

The home of Lt. Comdr. Ernest H. Von Heimburg, USN, and Mrs. Heimburg was the scene of a dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Keith R. Belch, wife of Lieutenant Belch, and Miss Elizabeth Baker. Mrs. Belch left Friday for Washington, D. C., and Miss Baker left the same day for Los Angeles.

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PT. SNELLING, MINN.

March 12, 1934

Mrs. N. W. Speece and Mrs. R. G. Howie will share honors at a Bridge Luncheon given by Mrs. M. W. Marston and Mrs. J. E. Doyle on Tuesday, March 13, at the University Club, Saint Paul. Captain and Mrs. Speece and family will leave the Garrison about April 2, enroute to China. Captain and Mrs. Howie and daughter will leave the Garrison late in June for station at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Mrs. N. W. Speece and her mother Mrs. C. Eckman were the guests of honor Wednesday, March 7, at a luncheon given by Mrs. J. Boyer in Minneapolis.

On Thursday evening, March 8, Capt. and Mrs. N. W. Speece and family and Mrs. Speece's mother, Mrs. C. Eckman were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Runquist of Minneapolis at dinner.

Mrs. Dean Holm of Minneapolis entertained several of the ladies of the Garrison on Friday, March 9, at a Bridge Luncheon in honor of her sister Mrs. N. W. Speece.

Miss Ruth Dukes celebrated her fifteenth birthday at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Duke with a dancing party for twelve of her young friends last week.

Capt. and Mrs. T. E. Mahoney entertained with an informal dinner at their quarters last week.

Major M. C. Bigelow left the Garrison on Sunday, March 4, for duty at the Sub-district Headquarters of the Civilian Conservation Corps, at Ely, Minn. Major Bigelow is relieving Capt. F. S. Doll, who will return with his family on or about the twelfth of March, for duty here on the post.

—
PT. HOWARD, MD.

March 10, 1934

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Hunt were host and hostess for the regular monthly meeting of the evening bridge club at the Officers' Club on Saturday evening. Light refreshments

were served after the playing. Those attending the party were Capt. and Mrs. Charles McNair, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Nosstrand, Capt. and Mrs. N. D. Finley, Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Simpson, Lt. and Mrs. Hardin Olson, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur Vinson, Lt. and Mrs. J. R. Burns, Lt. and Mrs. Edwin Feather, Mrs. Walter Reed, Mrs. Arthur Walk, Mrs. Harold Brown, Col. and Mrs. Hunt, Miss Virginia Petty, Lt. McNair, Lt. Strother and Lt. Baughman.

Larger numbers are attending the increasingly popular Sunday evening supper dances at the Officers' Club. The hours are from five until seven, with music furnished by the 12th Infantry orchestra. The committee in charge last Sunday included Mrs. Vinson, Mrs. Hardee and Capt. Hutson. A most delicious Chow Mein supper was served at six o'clock to approximately sixty people. The Sunday night suppers are planned for twice a month.

Honoring their guests, Maj. and Mrs. Samuel Gibson of Washington, Lt. and Mrs. Kenneth Strother entertained informally at their quarters recently preceding the super-dance at the Officers' Club. Their guests were Mrs. Walter Reed, Miss Lillian Blackford, Col. and Mrs. C. A. Hunt, Chapman and Mrs. James M. Webb, Miss Bernadette Brennan, Maj. and Mrs. F. M. Brennan and Capt. Barth of Fort Hoyle.

Miss Virginia Petty and Lt. Charles McNair of Fort Hoyle were the week-end guests of Lt. McNair's parents, Capt. and Mrs. McNair.

Miss Landon Reed has returned to the post after an extended visit in Washington.

Mrs. E. A. Nosstrand was hostess for the meeting of the Ladies' bridge club which met at the Officers' Club last Tuesday. There were three tables of bridge, those playing including Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Walk, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. E. W. Strother, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Vinson, Mrs. Hardee, Mrs. McNair and Mrs. Nosstrand.

(Continued on Next Page)

**TO TEMPT LAZY APPETITES
PUFFED WHEAT
PACKED WITH NOURISHMENT**



FACE, BE HAPPY!

HERE'S WILLIAMS

AQUA VELVA

FOR AFTER SHAVING

1. Feels great!—2. Soothes tiny nicks and cuts.—3. Keeps your skin from getting dry.—4. Lessens wind burn.—5. Protects against chapping.—6. Distinctly improves your appearance.



Posts and Stations
(Continued from Preceding Page)

FT. DUPONT, DELAWARE

March 12, 1934

Capt. Herbert Odeen has received orders transferring him from Ft. Dupont where he has been Quartermaster for four years, to Camp Dix, N. J. A number of parties have been given as farewells to Captain and Mrs. Odeen who have been popular members of the garrison for so long. Captain and Mrs. Griffin entertained at a dinner in their honor on Saturday, March 10, on Sunday night Captain and Mrs. Whitaker had an informal party, and on Friday, March 9, Mrs. Simkins entertained three tables of Bridge in honor of Mrs. Odeen.

Mrs. T. S. Burke, who spent six weeks with her daughter and son-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Lothrop, was the honoree at a dinner given by them. Mrs. Burke returned to her home in Newburgh, N. Y., March 3.

Mrs. Alexander Jones is the guest of her daughter and son-in-law, Lieutenant and Mrs. Purcell.

Captain and Mrs. Peach entertained at a small informal supper party in honor of Bishop and Mrs. Peach of Philadelphia who were spending the week-end with them.

Colonel and Mrs. Watkins returned Mar. 8 from six weeks' leave spent in Florida. They arrived at DuPont in a heavy snowstorm, their first taste of the severe winter in these parts.

On Saturday, Mar. 10, Colonel Watkins attended the 1st Division dinner at the Hotel Commodore, N. Y.

On Tuesday, Mar. 6, the garrison had the privilege of seeing an exhibition fencing match between Maj. Katsushi Satake, Assistant Military Attaché of the Japanese Embassy, and Captain Yabara, Japanese Imperial Army. The fencing equipment used was that which has just been presented to the 1st Engineers by the Japanese Minister of War. These gentlemen were accompanied by Colonel Sakamoto, Major Satake and Major Sonoda, all of the Japanese Army. The fencing or Kenjutsu, to call it by its proper name, was greatly enjoyed by all the officers and ladies on the post. That evening the officers of the Regiment entertained at dinner in the Hotel DuPont, Wilmington, in honor of these distinguished guests.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
March 9, 1934

In anticipation of the fleet's cruise to the Atlantic Coast, farewell parties are filling the social calendar. This week-end Adm. David Foote Sellers, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Mrs. Sellers are being complimented with a tea given by Mr. and Mrs. William Smith Mason of Pasadena.

Mrs. Sellers' own tea in her Villa Riviera apartment February 26 was a graceful gesture toward the wives of officers attached to Adm. Seller's flagship, USS Pennsylvania. She was assisted by Mrs. Charles P. Snyder, wife of Rear Adm. Snyder, Chief of Staff to Adm. Sellers, and Mrs. Frank H. Sadler, wife of Capt. Sadler, commanding officer of the Pennsylvania. These two matrons presided over the tea table and were assisted by Miss Jane Snyder and Miss Louise Bruce, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Bryson Bruce.

Adm. Joseph M. Reeves, commanding the Fleet Battle Force, will be guest of honor at a dinner March 13 in Los Angeles arranged by the Naval Reserve Officers' Association and will be accompanied by his staff officers. Entertainment will be an illustrated talk by Garner Curran on "Manchukuo Today."

Vice Adm. Walton R. Sexton, Commander of Battleship Divisions, was host at a dinner party Feb. 24 in Pacific Coast Club, at which Adm. and Mrs. Sellers, Vice-Adm. and Mrs. Harris Laning, and many other high ranking officers were guests.

Rear-Adm. William G. Pye, recently promoted from the rank of captain, entertained Feb. 25 aboard USS Indianapolis, the ship on which he is stationed as chief of staff to the commander of the Scouting Force. Guests included the British Consul, Wentworth N. Gurney, and Mrs. Gurney, Miss Fernando Gurney, Noel Gurney; Vice Adm. Frank H. Brumby, commanding the Scouting Force, and Mrs. Brumby, Capt. John Morris Smeal, commanding officer of the Indianapolis, and others.

Capt. Randall Jacobs, commanding USS Utah, and Mrs. Jacobs, entertained recently a few guests including Capt. Charles A. Blakeley, commanding USS Lexington. Mrs. Jacobs honored Mrs. O. N. Beebe of Norfolk, Va., house guest of her daughter and son-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Lewis Corman, with a luncheon to which ten guests were invited to meet the visitor.

Pacific Coast Club was the setting Thursday for a luncheon at which Mrs. Harris Laning complimented Mrs. David Foote Sellers. Another Navy luncheon at the Coast Club this week was that of Mrs. Bruce-Canada, wife of Capt. Canada, commanding USS Louisville, who had as guests fifteen

wives of officers attached to her husband's ship.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

March 13, 1934

The regular Luncheon and Bridge for the ladies of the Post was held Tuesday, March 6, at 1:30 P. M., at the Officers' Mess. The hostesses were Mrs. O. K. Niess, and Mrs. F. B. Westervelt. Those who attended were Mrs. J. M. Willis, Mrs. J. E. Baylis, Mrs. Frank Matlack, Mrs. C. G. Souder, Mrs. H. B. Gant, Mrs. J. H. Hilldring, Mrs. W. H. Kernal, Mrs. M. W. Ransone, Mrs. C. M. Downs, Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Mrs. P. E. Zuver, and Mrs. J. C. Bower.

Capt. and Mrs. T. N. Page and Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Hartford entertained with a Theatre Party at the Post Theatre and a Dutch Supper at the Officers' Club Tuesday evening, March 6, in honor of Miss Lida Billick, sister of Capt. E. W. Billick, who is leaving soon for her home near Pittsburgh. Those who attended were Maj. and Mrs. F. S. Matlack, Maj. and Mrs. C. G. Souder, Maj. and Mrs. L. D. Baskin and sister, Mrs. Lottie Howie, Maj. and Mrs. J. L. Hartman, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Hilldring, Capt. E. W. Billick, Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Ransone, Capt. and Mrs. O. K. Niess, Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Newton, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Westervelt and Mrs. Paul Zuver.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. James E. Baylis entertained Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Hilldring and Lt. and Mrs. J. C. Bower at dinner in their quarters, and at the movies at the Post Theatre Tuesday evening, March 6.

Mrs. A. F. Marshall, sister of Mrs. M. C. Stayer, who has been a guest at the Barracks for several weeks, left for her home in West Virginia with Mr. Marshall, who came for her Wednesday, March 7.

Mrs. F. B. Westervelt entertained guests at the tea in her quarters Wednesday, March 7, at 4:00 P. M. The guests were Mrs. M. C. Stayer and her sister, Mrs. A. F. Marshall, Mrs. L. D. Baskin, and Maj. Baskin's sister, Mrs. Lottie Howie, and Mrs. J. M. Rhey, of Carlisle.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. A. DeLaney entertained in their quarters Friday evening, Mar. 9, with a buffet supper. Their guests were Lt. Col. H. P. Carter, Maj. and Mrs. H. N. Blanchard, Maj. and Mrs. J. L. Hartman, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Hilldring, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Kernal, Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Ransone, Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Newton, Capt. and Mrs. T. N. Page, Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Hartford, Lt. E. Q. Faust, Lt. and Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Lt. and Mrs. J. A. Bain, Lt. and Mrs. C. L. Darnall, and Lt. and Mrs. G. M. Powell.

Preceding the semi-monthly dance held Friday evening, March 9, at the Red Cross House, Lt. and Mrs. Paul E. Zuver entertained guests at dinner at the Officers' Club. The guests were Lt. Col. and Mrs. G. L. McKinney, Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Willis, Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. E. Baylis, Maj. and Mrs. C. G. Souder, Maj. and Mrs. H. B. Gant, Maj. and Mrs. G. P. Sandrock, Maj. and Mrs. L. D. Baskin, and Capt. and Mrs. R. T. Fenton.

FT. BENNING, GA.
March 14, 1934

The Infantry School Woman's Club held its monthly meeting Mar. 6, at which Mrs. Samuel Scott, of New York, was the guest speaker. The meeting was well attended, as the guest speaker is known as one of America's leading authorities on the theatre, and she chose for her subject a discussion of current productions, with illustrations by means of slides, adding further interest to the topic.

Another prominent social event of the last week was the annual fashion show given by the Daughters of the Army at Bigerville Hall. The models, who were chosen from the younger matrons and debutantes of the post, displayed the latest in feminine apparel for all occasions. Included among them were Mesdames Burt, Wickerson, Deane, Gillis, Amory, Harris, Lanham, Lindsey, Maxwell, N. Stuart, Stutesman, Weeks, and Misses Margaret Hall, Gertrude Hannah, Esther Kelly, Athleen Munson, Maxine Rice, Dorothy Russ, Mary Wagsworth, and Betty Williams.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly, who have as their house guest, Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, of Kalamazoo, Mich., gave a dinner in her honor Tuesday evening at their quarters.

Maj. and Mrs. Frances G. Bonham gave a dinner at the Officers Club on Sunday evening to a large number of their friends, the party attending the picture show later in the evening.

Capt. and Mrs. John A. Otto entertained with a dinner preceding the 29th Infantry dance on Saturday evening.

Col. and Mrs. William E. Persons also entertained before the 29th dance with an informal buffet supper, attended by a number of the younger married contingent, and the debutante set.

The receiving line at the dance, which was informal, included Colonel and Mrs. Persons, Lt. and Mrs. Willis S. Mathews,

Lt. and Mrs. James R. Davidson, Lt. and Mrs. James K. Woolnough, Lt. and Mrs. William H. Bache. Music was furnished by the 20th Infantry Orchestra.

National Guard Funds

The Senate in passing the War Department appropriation bill on Wednesday increased the funds for National Guard Armory drills so as to provide for the full 48 drills set as a minimum by the National Defense Act.

The Bureau of the Budget had originally recommended only sufficient funds to provide for 36 drills. The House committee increased this to provide for 42 drills and this recommendation was approved by the House.

The bill now goes to conference where representatives of the House and Senate will determine whether to abide by the 42 recommended by the House or the 48 approved by the Senate.

The report of the House Appropriations Committee as it affects the National Guard was as follows:

The current appropriation act carries a total of \$35,484,864 under this head. Of such sum, however, \$2,200,000 actually was a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1933, leaving for 1934 uses, \$33,284,864.

Of the latter sum, owing to economy legislation and administratively enforced economies, obligations are not expected to exceed \$24,144,000. Instead of 48 drills, with pay, contemplated by the current appropriation, the Guard has been limited to 36; it has not been permitted to buy any of the 35 airplanes for which funds were appropriated, nor to proceed with the project, authorized in the current appropriation act, completely to motorize all 75 millimeter field artillery regiments. Motors for 20 regiments and 8 brigade headquarters were procured under such authorization just prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year, and charged to 1933 funds. The total expenditure, including adapters, would be around \$1,500,000.

A somewhat similar proposal was made to the committee with respect to replacing war-time caterpillar tractors used to draw 155-millimeter guns, of which the guard has 188-14 regiments of 12 per regiment. By substituting trucks costing about \$2,000 apiece, entailing a total outlay of \$336,000, there would be a saving of \$252,000 annually in maintenance and operating costs. If purchase and delivery were made prior to July 1, the additional appropriation charge would be only \$84,000, as the difference between that amount and the total cost would be paid from savings accruing from dispensing with the tractors. The committee has passed over the proposal simply because the General Staff is not prepared to say whether or not a \$2,000 truck could be bought that would be capable of satisfactorily doing the work of the tractors.

As previously indicated herein, the Guard has received an allotment of \$2,288,624 of PWA funds for construction and repair work at camps and \$1,572,278 of CWA funds for work of a miscellaneous character at camps. In addition, CCC enrollees have been used at some of the camps, putting in a total of about 98,000 man-days.

In directions looking to the improvement of the military efficiency of the Guard, of the allotment of \$10,000,000 made to the War Department by the PWA for motorization purposes, \$864,750 has been set aside for completing the project of motorizing all 75 millimeter field artillery regiments. While this amount will permit of completion of the project, the delay in its consummation will render it impossible for the Guard to save during the present fiscal year the entire amount it was estimated would be saved from the substitution of motors for horses.

Under the Budget as presented for the fiscal year 1935 the Guard would be required to live within practically the same total amount administratively fixed for the present fiscal year. The Budget estimate is \$24,500,685. While \$356,835 in excess of the current year expenditure limitation, the increase is considerably more than absorbed by the restoration of 5 per cent of the pay cut. The Budget contemplates 36 pay drills, makes no provision for new airplane equipment nor for further motorization.

The committee has added to the Budget a net total of \$1,993,473, as follows: Armory drill pay..... \$968,848 Instruction at Chemical Warfare School..... 24,625 Additional motor equipment.. 1,500,000

Total \$2,493,473 Less for ammunition..... 500,000

Net increase \$1,993,473

The increase for armory drills looks to 42 pay drills during the fiscal year 1935, an increase of 6 over the number permitted the current year. While 48 is the minimum number contemplated by the National Defense Act, as amended, 42, the Committee understands, will be entirely acceptable to the National Guard Bureau and the National Guard

Association. Thirty-six drills are not considered adequate by guard authorities for the maintenance of an appropriate degree of efficiency.

The increase for chemical warfare instruction is intended to cover the expense incident to giving instruction to one National Guard officer of each State in chemical warfare at the Chemical Warfare School. The guard is not instructed in this important phase of modern warfare. In this connection, the committee has provided that the Chemical Warfare Service shall turn over to the guard, without reimbursement, 10,000 gas masks for instruction purposes.

The increase of \$1,500,000 for new motor equipment represents one-half of a projected expenditure of \$3,000,000 for vehicles to replace all remaining National Guard war-time motor transport equipment other than equipment in disuse and some 2,800 vehicles of more recent vintage, which latter it is not considered advisable to part with at this time. Purchase is contemplated approximately of 3,000 1½-ton trucks, 300 station wagons, and 80 trailers, to cost not in excess of \$800, \$600, and \$525, respectively. If the purchase can be effected and deliveries made on or before July 1, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau estimates that he can finance the other half of the total cost of \$3,000,000 out of savings accruing during the fiscal year 1935 from reduced maintenance and operating costs of the old equipment to be displaced; in other words, the saving that would ensue annually from substituting modern and lighter equipment would be around \$1,500,000.

A somewhat similar proposal was made to the committee with respect to replacing war-time caterpillar tractors used to draw 155-millimeter guns, of which the guard has 188-14 regiments of 12 per regiment. By substituting trucks costing about \$2,000 apiece, entailing a total outlay of \$336,000, there would be a saving of \$252,000 annually in maintenance and operating costs. If purchase and delivery were made prior to July 1, the additional appropriation charge would be only \$84,000, as the difference between that amount and the total cost would be paid from savings accruing from dispensing with the tractors. The committee has passed over the proposal simply because the General Staff is not prepared to say whether or not a \$2,000 truck could be bought that would be capable of satisfactorily doing the work of the tractors.

The decrease for ammunition is because of the fact that \$1,304,315 has been made available for such use out of PWA funds, of which \$1,129,315 will be available for expenditure during 1935.

No airplane purchases have been made for the National Guard since 1933. Thirty-five observation planes were appropriated for the current fiscal year but will not be bought owing to the administratively curtailed expenditure program. The Guard is supposed to have 152 observation planes for its 19 squadrons; 8 planes per squadron. At the end of this fiscal year it expects to have 106 serviceable planes. Attrition will reduce this number by 30 during the fiscal year 1935, or to 4 planes per squadron and one of each 4 on an average, according to past experience, will be out of commission undergoing overhaul. This presents an almost intolerable situation. It is the opinion of the committee, shared in by the National Guard Bureau and, in principle, by the Chief of the Air Corps, that the National Guard ultimately should take over all observation aviation save such as may be required by the Regular Establishment to provide antiaircraft attack training for ground forces and an appropriate number for the G.H.Q. force. These are matters to be worked out. In the meantime, however, in order that the Guard may have the full use of at least half or possibly five-eighths of its present quota of planes or establish additional units with a smaller quota for all, the committee has provided on pages 34 and 35 of the bill that the Air Corps shall turn over to the Guard during the ensuing fiscal year 76 airplanes of the observation type and the funds necessary for the operation and maintenance of one-half of such

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National Guard Funds
(Continued from Preceding Page)

number, assuming, in other words, that the transfers will be made at such times and in such numbers as to give the Guard the use of an average of 38 additional planes throughout the year.

The Regular Establishment, it is estimated, will have 180 observation planes on hand on June 30, 1935. The bill provides for the purchase of 40, excluding 15 for the Organized Reserves. The transfer will leave the Regular Establishment with an abundant number for essential uses and at the same time free flying personnel for assignment to other types, both as flyers and to displace non-flying observers.

Nat. Guard CA Unit Wins

Maj. Gen. John W. Gulick, Chief of Coast Artillery and President of the United States Coast Artillery Association, has announced that the annual trophy awarded by the Association to the National Guard organization for general excellence and outstanding performance during the training year 1933, has been awarded to the 249th Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense), Oregon National Guard. It is commanded by Lt. Col. Clifton M. Irwin of Portland, Ore., while the unit instructor is Capt. L. D. Farnsworth, CAC.

The total score of the regiment was 952 out of a possible 100. The record established by the 249th is a criterion of the excellent state of training of the organization and one in which all those connected therewith may take justifiable pride.

Other organizations given honorable mention in the report of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to the Chief of Coast Artillery were:

| | |
|--|-------|
| 28th CA (HD), Washington National Guard, 3 firing batteries (Olympia, Wash.) | 92.25 |
| 21th CA (AA), Massachusetts National Guard, 4 firing batteries (Boston, Mass.) | 90.59 |
| 23d CA (HD), Rhode Island National Guard, 9 firing batteries (Providence, R. I.) | 89.95 |
| 18th CA (AA), Delaware National Guard, 8 firing batteries (Wilmington, Del.) | 88.46 |

For the training year 1932, the trophy was awarded to the 243d Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense), Rhode Island National Guard.

Army Day

The Adjutant General has sent the following instructions to Commanders of Corps Areas and of exempted stations, and to Commanding Generals of overseas departments:

"Army Day will be celebrated April 6, 1934. This celebration, which was originally sponsored by the Military Order of the World War, will be conducted under civilian auspices, and it should be given cordial Army support. Accordingly, you are authorized to provide for the celebration of the Day and to participate in celebrations arranged by the various civilian patriotic organizations in any manner which may be appropriate to the special circumstances existing within your command."

Funds for Travel

The Adjutant General of the Army has advised Corps Area commanders as follows:

"1. In order to utilize to the best advantage funds involved in the changes of station of officers and warrant officers ordered by this office, it is necessary that the officer and his dependents travel and that his baggage be shipped in the fiscal year cited in his travel orders. If it is found to be impracticable, in special cases, for the officer or his dependents to travel or to have his household goods packed, crated and shipped in the fiscal year cited in his orders, he must request authority from the Adjutant General, promptly, for the changes desired, stating clearly just what part of the movement cannot be accomplished in the fiscal year cited in his orders, and the reasons why the change is necessary.

"2. Notify all exempted stations within your command."

OBITUARIES

The funeral services of the late Col. Gordon Johnston, Cav., were held with full military honors at the Ft. Myer Gate, Arlington National Cemetery, at 3:00 P. M., Mar. 15.

The honorary pallbearers were: Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA, Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, USA, Col. Evan H. Humphrey, Cav, Col. Aubrey Lippincott, Cav, Col. Reginald Foster, QMC, and Maj. Russell A. Osmun, QMC.

Capt. Ward Kenneth Wortman, USN, Officer in Charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at New York, died Mar. 9, 1934 at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Charlotte H. Wortman, 455 E. 51st St., New York City.

Captain Wortman was born in Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 1, 1880, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1896. During the Spanish-American War he served in the USS New Orleans and in the USS Solace. In 1918, Captain Wortman was ordered to take command of the USS Rathburne, destroyer, and later had additional duty commanding the destroyers based on New York. He served overseas in the Rathburne and as Commander of Group 2 of the Destroyer Force. For his services during the World War he was awarded the Navy Cross with the following citation:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the USS Porter and later the USS Rathburne, engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters infested with enemy submarines and mines, in escorting and protecting vitally important convoys of troops and supplies through these waters, and in offensive and defensive action, vigorously and unremittingly prosecuted against all forms of enemy naval activity."

Captain Wortman, in 1919, took command of Flotilla 4 and later of Flotilla 10, Destroyer Squadrons, Pacific Fleet. He completed the course at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., in 1920, and later was ordered as Assistant to the Commandant of the First Naval District, Boston, Mass. In 1923, he served as Commandant of the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and the following year had command of Destroyer Squadron 9 of the Scouting Fleet. He had command of the Base and the submarines based at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, in 1926. From 1928 until 1930 he was commanding Officer of the battleship, USS Arizona. Immediately prior to his present duty in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, Captain Wortman had command of the Submarine Base at Pearl Harbor, T. H., and Submarine Squadron 4.

Funeral services were held in the Naval Hospital, N. Y., Mar. 11, and interment in Falmouth, Mass., Mrs. Wortman's home.

Mrs. Emily Truxton Goodrelle died Mar. 8, 1934, in Forest Glen, Md., in the 83rd year of her age. She was the widow of Brig. Gen. Ancel Goodrelle, USMC. Mrs. Goodrelle was born in the city of Washington and was a daughter of Lt. Col. William D. Read, USA, and Mary Eliza Beale Read. Mrs. Goodrelle was a descendant of Commodore Thomas Truxton and George Read, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and the first Senator from Delaware under the Presidency of George Washington. Mrs. Goodrelle was also a niece of the late Gen. Edward Fitzgerald Beale.

Mrs. Goodrelle is mourned by two children, a son, Truxton Goodrelle, and a daughter, Marie Eliza Goodrelle, and a brother, Blair Read. Mrs. Goodrelle was interred in the family lot at Arlington Cemetery at 2:30 p.m. Monday, Mar. 12, with Chaplain S. W. Salisbury, USN, officiating.

Funeral services were held Jan. 21, at Tenafly, N. J., for Miss Jessie Murray, 49, who died of pneumonia Jan. 19. Burial was made Jan. 23, at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

She is survived by her father, a sis-

ter, Annie May, and two adopted children, Hugh and Esther.

Miss Murray was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., her father being Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, USA, Ret. 1916. Her grandfather was the late Lt. Col. W. E. Waters of the MC, USA. She was graduated from Smith College in 1905.

Mrs. Alice Applegate Sargent, widow of Lt. Col. Herbert H. Sargent, USA, Ret., died at her home, Jacksonville, Oregon, March 1, 1934, of a heart attack. She was born in Oregon nearly 82 years ago, the daughter of a well known pioneer Lindsay Applegate. In 1886 she was married to Herbert H. Sargent, then a Lieutenant of the 2nd U. S. Cavalry.

Her many years of army life took her to various parts of the United States, to Cuba, and to the Philippine Islands. Upon the retirement of her husband from active service they established their home in Medford and later in Jacksonville, Oregon. Both are buried in Jacksonville Cemetery.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

GRAY—Born at Newport, R. I., March 7, 1934, to Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Gray, USN, a son, Russell.

GREER—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 8, 1934, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Marshall Raymond Greer, USN, daughter, Ellinor Jackson.

MCNULTY—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., March 8, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. William A. McNulty, USA, a daughter, Betty Louise; granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. D. A. Anderson, USA.

METZLER—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Monroe, Va., Feb. 14, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. John Earl Metzler, CAC, USA, a daughter, Lucie Elizabeth, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. Aubrey Wheeler, OD, USA, Langley Field, Va.

MILLER—Born at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Mar. 8, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Virgil R. Miller, USA, twin daughters, Julia Mary and Elizabeth Ann.

ROBINSON—Born at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Mar. 5, 1934, to Capt. and Mrs. Alvin K. Robinson, Inf., USA, a son, Alvin K., Jr.

ROBY—Born at San Diego, Calif., February 8, 1934, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Allan B. Roby, USA, a son, Allan B. Roby, Jr.

SHAIFER—Born at Omaha, Neb., Mar. 13, 1934, to Maj. and Mrs. Edward F. Shaifer, Cav., USA, a son, Nathan Forrest Shaifer.

SMITH—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California, February 26, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Donald H. Smith, CAC, USA, a daughter, Constance Anne; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. A. D. Raymond, USA-Ret.

STEVENS—Born at Columbia Hospital, Wash., D. C., March 10, 1934, to Comdr. and Mrs. James Garfield Stevens, USN, a son, James Garfield Stevens, Jr.

MARRIED

BURRITT-FUTCH—Married at Florence, Ala., March 1, 1934, Mrs. Ida Calhoun Futch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Calhoun of Nashville, Tenn., and Destin, Fla., to Lt. George E. Burrill, FA, USA.

FERGUSON-CARSON—Married at River-ton, Va., March 10, 1934, Miss Louisa Mc-Carthy Carson to Lt. Thomas David Ferguson, AC, USA.

HOLLOWAY-LINN—Married at Long Beach, Calif., Mar. 11, 1934, Miss Jean Linn to Lt. James Gray Holloway, Jr., USN.

KENDALL-TUCKER—Married at Ft. Worth, Tex., Dec. 27, 1933, Maizie Smith Tucker, to 1st Lt. Paul G. Kendall, Cav., USA.

PARKE-GLASSFORD—To be married today at Los Angeles, Calif., Miss Cora Elizabeth Glassford to Lt. Lee Wood Parke, USN.

SCHULL-GUNNER—Married at Schofield Barracks, T. H., February 12, 1934, Miss Helen Martha Gunner, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edwin Gunner, Inf., USA, to Lt. Herman Walter Schulz, Jr., CE, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. H. W. Schulz, OD, USA.

WAGNON-FRIPP—Married at Long Beach, Calif., Feb. 22, 1934, Miss Frances Marian Frippy to Ens. Lucien Edward Wagnon, USN.

WAITER-HADY—Married at Meyersdale, Pa., March 2, 1934, Miss Dorothy Louise Hady, to Lt. Henry Madison Waite, Jr., Inf., USA.

WEDDELL-COOK—Married in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, N. Y., February 24, 1934, Miss Dorothy Cook,

to Lt. (Jg) Fitz-John Weddell, Jr., MC, USN, brother of Lt. W. A. Weddell, CAC, USA.

DIED

ANDERSON—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., Mar. 9, 1934, Col. George L. Anderson, USA-Ret.

BARCLAY—Died at Ancon, Canal Zone, February 22, 1934, Mrs. Rebekah E. Barclay, mother of Mrs. Darnall, wife of Maj. Joseph R. Darnall, MC, USA.

BARRY—Died at Somerville, Mass., February 13, 1934, Lt. William A. Barry, CC, USA-Ret.

BENSON—Died at Schofield Barracks, T. H., Mar. 9, 1934, 1st Lt. Guy C. Benson, FA, USA.

BOUGHTON—Died at San Diego, Calif., Mar. 4, 1934, Mrs. Katherine D. Boughton, wife of Lt. Col. Roland W. Boughton, USA-Ret.

BROCK—Died at Fayetteville, N. C., Mar. 5, 1934, Maj. William T. Brock, USA-Ret. Burial was in Ebenezer cemetery, Rock Hill, S. C.

CALLICUTT—Died at Burlingame, Calif., Mar. 12, 1934, Capt. Edwin C. Callicutt, USA-Ret.

CAMPBELL—Died at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Mar. 9, 1934, Maj. William R. Campbell, MC, USA.

CARSON—Died in airplane crash near Camp Bullis, Tex., Mar. 13, Flying Cadet J. W. Carson, USA.

DAVIS—Died at Greenville, S. C., Mar. 12, 1934, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Davis, mother of Capt. T. J. Davis, USA.

DeLANY—Died at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Mar. 13, 1st Lt. Nelson J. DeLany, Cav., USA.

DORSEY—Died at Baltimore, Md., February 27, 1934, Daniel B. Dorsey, father of Elizabeth Dorsey Polk, wife of Maj. Newton N. Polk, FA, USA.

EMERY—Died at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., February 21, 1934, Porter R. Emery, father of Mrs. Whitman, wife of Mr. G. S. Whitman, warrant officer, USA.

GOODRELLE—Died at Forest Glen, Md., Mar. 8, 1934, Mrs. Emily Truxton Goodrelle, widow of Brig. Gen. Ancel Goodrelle, USMC.

HOWARD—Died near Cheyenne, Wyo., Mar. 9, 1934, 2nd Lt. Frank L. Howard, FA, AC, USA.

KAYE—Died at Covina, Calif., recently, Mrs. Kaye, mother of Mrs. T. J. Counihan, wife of Lt. T. J. Counihan, USA.

KERWIN—Died near Cheyenne, Wyo., Mar. 9, 1934, 2nd Lt. Arthur R. Kerwin, Jr., AC, USA.

KIPP—Died at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1934, Jennie Plamitt Kipp, mother of Lt. Col. F. A. Gardner, USMC.

McCarthy—Died at Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1934, Lt. John McCarthy, USN-Ret.

McPHEE—Died at St. Mary's Hospital, Saginaw, Mich., February 16, 1934, Lt. John McPhee, USN-Ret.

MACNAB—Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., March 1, 1934, Mrs. Anastacia R. Macnab, wife of Capt. Alister M. Macnab, USA-Ret.

MILLER—Died at Savannah, Ga., on March 10, 1934, Judge A. L. Miller, age 85, father of Lt. Col. Troup Miller, Cav., USA, and grandfather of Lt. Troup Miller, Jr., AC, USA.

MURRAY—Died at Tonawanda, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1934, Miss Jessie Murray, daughter of Col. C. H. Murray, USA-Ret., granddaughter of the late Lt. Col. W. E. Waters, USA.

OLMSTEAD—Died at Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., Mar. 11, 1934, Mr. H. H. Olmstead, Safety Engineer of Picatinny Arsenal.

PRENTICE—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Mar. 11, 1934, Col. James Prentice, USA-Ret.

SAMUELS—Died in airplane crash near Camp Bullis, Tex., Mar. 13, Flying Cadet Nelson C. Samuels, USA, formerly student at the U. S. Naval Academy.

SARGENT—Died at Jacksonville, Oregon, March 1, 1934, Alice Applegate Sargent, widow of the late Lt. Col. Herbert H. Sargent, USA-Ret.

WIENECKE—Died near Burton, Ohio, Mar. 9, 1934, 1st Lt. Otto Wienecke, AC, USA.

WORTMAN—Died at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1934, Capt. Ward Kenneth Wortman, USN.

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FINANCE

On Coast Defense

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One of your correspondents, Feb. 17, tries to visualize the impossible situation of the Navy having allowed a hostile fleet to approach to within fifty miles of the coast, there to bring on a fleet action.

It is incredible that a hostile fleet should thus cross the ocean adrift from its bases and supplies, even if its objective is only the U. S. fleet.

It is more incredible that the Navy, with its ships, air force and submarines, should not have stopped a hostile fleet far out at sea.

Granting such Fabian strategy as a matter of deliberation on the part of the Navy, your correspondent does not suggest how to meet the situation even if the Navy had entire responsibility for coast and harbor defense. Obviously the way to prevent such a situation is to keep the Navy relatively so powerful that there would not arise the question of local coast defense at all.

It can be confidently predicted that, owing to modern conditions, no hostile ship will ever again approach the coast near enough to be fired on by coast artillery.

If the impossible came true, and a hostile battleship got near enough to shell the coast, he would be firing from distances around 18 to 20 miles, and he would require no spotting, for every shell would hit the target somewhere. He would choose weather impossible in which to operate airplanes. Conse-

quently U. S. coast defense artillery could do no spotting, and could not interfere with hostile guns distant 18 to 20 miles and under the horizon out of sight.

If the impossible came true and a hostile airplane carrier got close enough to send a flight to the coast, even more so would the coast defense heavy artillery be impotent.

Coast and harbor defense heavy artillery can therefore confidently be said to be completely obsolete and useless. Its only position in national defense is psychological. The presence of the fortifications and guns, even if useless, might a little sooth local apprehensions. But local apprehensions would be completely dispelled if the population knew that there was based on the port a small mobile group of submarines deadly to hostile ships and hostile carriers at distances off the port far greater than the coast artillery could reach, far greater than any distance from which hostile airplanes could menace the coast, far greater than any land based army flying force could reach.

You can not move coast defense guns from one harbor to reinforce the coast defense guns of an adjacent harbor. But you can move a group of submarines, at trifling cost, from one harbor to reinforce the groups of submarines belonging to an adjacent harbor.

In addition to greater flexibility, mobility and for greater defensive range, it would seem economical to substitute for each coast defense heavy artillery organization a small group of submarines, and abolish the coast defense heavy guns altogether.

The submarine coastal defense could cheaply be organized for all the U. S. continental coast, and it would effectively take the place of all U. S. coast fortifications now and henceforth ineffective.

Unlike the fixed coast defense artillery organizations, these coast defense submarine groups would be capable of joining in a grand barrier concentration under the Navy command to meet a hostile advance either toward the Caribbean, toward the Bay of Panama, toward the Gulf of Lower California or toward any point on the continental coast. This mobile coast defense organization could be moved to reinforce the fleet. You cannot so reinforce the fleet with immobile coast fortifications.

This would be economy of resources; and more than that, your money eaten up maintaining immobile and ineffective coast fortifications would provide not only an effective coast defense, but also a formidable mobile reinforcement to the fleet.

The balance of the money saved by abolishing the coast fortifications should be put in naval scouting and fighting aviation.

Small naval aviation groups based on converted cargo ships or colliers would operate under the same naval command that operates the coast defense submarine groups; giving them a service of information and strengthening them in combat.

These sea based naval coast defense aviation groups (unlike any land based Army air force coast defense aviation) being based, each group on its ship, similarly to the mobile coast defense submarine groups, could be moved by the Navy command to reinforce any adjacent harbor group, or to reinforce the fleet to meet any hostile advance against any U. S. area, either in service of information or in a combat task.

The present system of local coast defense threatened to be further complicated by the interjection of the land based Army air force, does not serve national defense. If the Army air force should be allowed to waste hundreds of millions in a land based practically immobile Chinese wall of some 1000 to 2000 planes, each of which would have to be replaced about every three years, all incapable of concentrating with the fleet and operating with the fleet far

off shore, such a dispersion of defensive weapons and resources would be a positive weakening of national defense.

National defense will have broken down if the public mind is allowed and encouraged to go neurotic and to fix its attention on local coast defense.

NATIONAL STRATEGY.

FT. CLAYTON SETS RECORD

Ft. Clayton, C. Z.—During the year 1933, the troops of Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone (consisting of the 33rd Infantry and the 1st Bn., 2nd Field Artillery), made a record in Department and Pacific Sector Athletics which will probably stand for some time. The 33rd Infantry holds the Department Championship in Field and Track; Tug-of-War; Baseball; Boxing and Officers' Singles in Tennis. The 33rd Infantry also holds the Pacific Sector Championship in both Baseball and Boxing.

The Field and Track Team, coached by 1st Lt. Edward E. Cruise, 33rd Infantry and 2nd Lt. Russell S. Vittrup, 33rd Infantry, won almost twice as many points as any other Post in the Department and in addition, one member of the team, Pvt. 1st. Sydney J. Doughty, Co. "F," 33rd Infantry, established a new department record by doing the hundred yard dash in 10.1 seconds.

The Tug-of-War Team were Champions in weight as well as pulling ability.

The Baseball Team, coached by Lt. George W. Smythe, established record for clean sportsmanship as well as being both Sector and Department Champions.

In the Officers' Tennis, Lt. David D. Hedekin won all contests in the singles.

The Boxing Team, coached by Lt. Allan Fadness and trained by Pvt. 1st. N. Scotese established a record of winning seven (7) out of eight (8) bouts in the Pacific Sector eliminations and winning four (4) out of eight (8) bouts to gain the Department Championship.

The 2nd Field Artillery, formerly stationed at Gatun, Atlantic Sector, although not arriving at this post until September 1933, brought with them the Department Basketball Championship for 1933.

The post of Ft. Clayton is commanded by Col. T. W. Brown, 33rd Infantry.

Lt. Col. E. L. Gruber commands the 1st Bn., 2nd Field Artillery.

McNamara to Coach San Diego

Pacific Beach, Calif.—Tom McNamara, nationally known athlete, football coach, sports writer, and recognized authority on all sports, has been selected to be the Director of Physical Education, and to head the coaching staff of the San Diego Army and Navy Academy, according to an announcement just made by Col. Thomas A. Davis, President of California's "West Point of the West", located at Pacific Beach.

McNamara has made an unusual record. During his high school and college days, he was a star backfield player. While a student at St. Anselm's College, New Hampshire, he made a record that will not soon be forgotten, and, later, when a student at Fordham University, he practically won a brilliant game against Holy Cross with a fifty yard dash in the first quarter, and in the closing minutes, broke away again with a seventy yard run and touchdown. During the World War, he attended the Central Officers' Infantry School at Camp Lee, and was selected coach and quarterback of his company team.

National Guard Notes

Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, has advised the States Adjutants General to take advantage of the survey of local archives by C.W.A. employees to collect all data bearing on the military and naval history of each state and of the Militia or National Guard history of each state.

General Leach expects to have this data compiled into a complete and comprehensive history of the National Guard.

Financial Digest

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 91 leading cities on March 7 shows increases for the week of \$116,000,000 in net demand deposits, \$196,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks and \$42,000,000 in investments, and a decrease of \$17,000,000 in loans.

Loans on securities declined \$20,000,000 at reporting member banks in the New York district and \$25,000,000 at all reporting member banks. "All other" loans increased \$6,000,000 in the Boston district and \$8,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States Government securities increased \$81,000,000 in the New York district and \$29,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and declined \$22,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$12,000,000 in the Philadelphia district and \$11,000,000 in the San Francisco district.

Licensed member banks formerly included in the condition statement of member banks in 101 leading cities, but not now included in the weekly statement, had total loans and investments of \$1,050,000,000 and net demand, time and Government deposits of \$1,083,000,000 on March 7, compared with 1,053,000,000 and \$1,088,000,000, respectively, on February 28.

First Corps Area G-3

Boston—Lt. Col. Otto L. Brunzel, GSC, having reported at headquarters First Corps Area, is announced as Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Training (G-3), First Corps Area, with station in this city.

Never before has it been so important to all officers, active, retired and reserve, to keep up with service developments. Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal.

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This Week—

(Continued from First Page)
In that slate were three Chiefs of Branches who became Brigadier Generals of the Line—Henry, DeWitt and Gulick. The Army can be assured that these appointments will not constitute precedents; I am told they were made because the officers had distinguished themselves by exceptional service.

There may be a precedent, however, in connection with the re-appointment of Brig. Gen. Pillsbury as Assistant Chief of Engineers. This was done upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers. Will the precedent apply to other Bureau Chiefs during Secretary Dern's Administration? • • •

The Roosevelt Board has cut the personnel of Staff Corps, increasing only that of the Dental profession. In view of the building program and the larger number of officers required, would it not have been wiser to have recommended enlargement of the entire commissioned personnel? • • •

The Naval Bureaucracy has its own special department reorganization plan. It occurs to me that hostility to the Vinson bill for this purpose will not make the powerful chairman of the Naval Committee as compliant in the future towards meritorious Naval measures. • • •

Bear Admiral Peoples has another job, this time with the PWA. General Johnson says he wants more Army officers with the NRA. If this keeps up, we won't have enough officers to run the Services. Another reason against personnel cuts. • • •

Service Pay Situation
(Continued from First Page)

The amendment restores Spanish War pensions including those of regular service widows who draw pensions under the Spanish War law to 75 percent of their level before last March. The Senate amendment allowed 90 percent of the former level.

The Taber amendment also knocks out the double pension for widows of the Akron and J-3 disaster, and also eliminates the Borah amendment which would continue the full 15 percent pay cut after July 1 for all government employees drawing more than \$6,000 a year.

The President has never gone on record as agreeing to the five per cent immediate restoration and five per cent the first of July, but it is believed that if this compromise and the compromise approved by the House on veterans is finally put up to him, he will not veto the veterans offices bill. The Senate refused to agree to the House amendments on these two subjects following the House vote and it is expected that something may be worked out in conference, probably leaving the pay cut provision as written by the House and with some further concessions by the House on veterans.

While forcing a vote on the veterans and cut the House disagreed en bloc to the other Senate amendments including the pay "freeze" proviso. It is likely, however, that the House will accept the Senate amendment on the "freeze," which restores automatically increases to all classes of personnel except longevity pay to officers of the six services under the Pay Adjustment Act of 1922.

LATE NOTICES

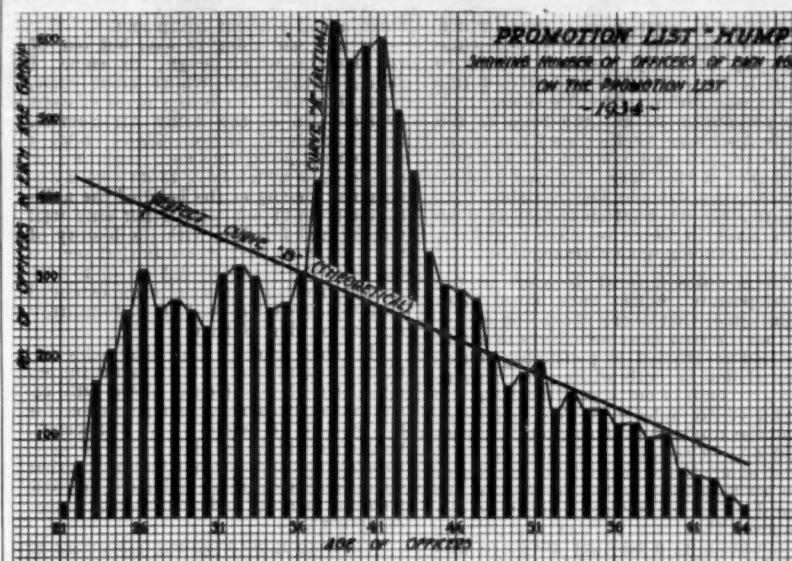
JOHNSTON—Died at Cuthbert, Ga., Mar. 1934, Rear Adm. Marbury Johnston, USN-Ret.

SMITH—Died at Annapolis, Md., Mar. 15, 1934, Lt. Comdr. Frank Roop Smith, USN-Ret.

WISE—Died at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Mar. 14, 1934, Lizzie Daniels, widow of Comdr. Frederick May Wise, USN. She was the mother of Col. Frederick May Wise, USM.

Transfer Ft. Schuyler

The transfer of the War Department reservation at Ft. Schuyler in the Bronx, New York, to the State of New York for park purposes was agreed upon this week between the Department and Governor Lehman, of New York.

**Leveling The "Hump"**

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

The new MacArthur promotion bill brings to the fore again the question of the "hump" in the army promotion list. Just what is the hump? Who composes it? How big is it? How does it compare with previous humps? How does it affect promotion? What can be done about it?

These questions are often asked but they are not so easily answered, and the answer is apt to be taken as just another "statistic" unless it can be seen graphically. The table, labeled Exhibit "B", which accompanies the MacArthur bill, furnishes the best data which I have seen for answering graphically some of the above questions.

The curve "A" on the attached chart shows in graphic form, the number of promotion list officers according to age. The straight line "B" represents the desired number for a continued smooth flow of promotion. It is based on an average attrition rate of 4 per cent, and assumes that the officer is commissioned at age 22.

The distance between the two lines shows for any age group the surplus or shortage of officers, depending on whether the actual curve "A" is above or below the perfect curve "B" at the point considered.

The peak in the center of curve "A" shows graphically the size and seriousness of the World War hump. The hump caused by the Spanish American War fades into insignificance in comparison. The depression which follows the World War hump shows the shortage of younger officers, and shows that there must be another peak coming when the present hump passes rather suddenly from the picture.

Who composes the hump? All the officers whose positions fall above the perfect curve, or about 40 per cent of all officers who are between the ages of 37 and 47 inclusive. In general they are the lowest ranking officers for their age, and are as follows:

| Age | Surplus | Composition |
|-------|---------|--------------------------|
| 37 | 123 | 123 1st Lts. |
| 38 | 334 | 164 1st Lts.; 170 Capt. |
| 39 | 205 | 98 1st Lts.; 107 Capt. |
| 40 | 321 | 68 1st Lts.; 253 Capt. |
| 41 | 344 | 56 1st Lts.; 288 Capt. |
| 42 | 260 | 36 1st Lts.; 224 Capt. |
| 43 | 192 | 29 1st Lts.; 163 Capt. |
| 44 | 97 | 16 1st Lts.; 81 Capt. |
| 45 | 63 | 19 1st Lts.; 44 Capt. |
| 46 | 66 | 13 1st Lts.; 53 Capt. |
| 47 | 64 | 13 1st Lts.; 51 Capt. |
| Total | 2150 | 635 1st Lts.; 1524 Capt. |

The figures under "Composition" are determined from the same data (Exhibit "B") by taking for each age group the officers lowest on the promotion list. The hump then is composed of about 635 1st lieutenants and 1524 captains of the ages shown. These officers, in addition to forming a hump, are themselves almost hopelessly submerged as far as promotion is concerned.

The effect of the World War hump on

normal promotion needs few remarks. The present situation of these officers and especially all post war officers speaks for itself. The story of the second lieutenant whose father commands the company when grandfather is absent will not be a joke much longer. In addition to stagnating promotion the hump will cause serious reverberations for generations unless it is definitely erased. A new hump will be created as this one passes out. This will mean another undesirable situation and a lowering of the standards in order to take in a large number of new officers within a short time.

What can be done about it? Only one solution is possible. The hump must be leveled off. Not suddenly but spread over a few years. No other course of action alleviates present conditions and prevents similar conditions in the future. Every year it is postponed makes the situation more acute. We should have been taking in 433 second lieutenants every year and in reality we take in only a little over half this number. The MacArthur bill is an excellent temporary measure but it is not a cure, nor will it clear things up. The officer whose promotion is paralyzed in the worst way is the post-war officer who has the entire hump just ahead of him. Even with the increased percentage of field officers allowed by the MacArthur bill the size of the hump is so great that it will fill and overflow the field grades, thus blocking these younger officers whom it is supposed to help. The officers who will receive the greatest benefits are those who are already ahead of the hump or submerged only slightly. Unless the hump is leveled off then, the situation cannot be corrected. The officers who compose the hump are not at fault and should be dealt with fairly. Full retirement, voluntary where possible, mandatory where necessary, but in either case full retirement should be given. But let us not confuse a very temporary relief with the operation which is necessary to save the patient's life. Unless action is taken towards making curves "A" and "B" more nearly coincide there is no cure. Any other action is only an injection of "dope" to make the patient feel better today but which leaves him weaker tomorrow. Let us face the facts now and start the only real cure which is leveling the hump.

Permanent Cure.**Approve Investigation**

The Senate Military Committee yesterday approved a resolution calling for an investigation of profits made by munitions manufacturers. The committee approved a substitute measure for the Nye and Vandenburg resolutions.

Sponsors Destroyer

Mrs. James Roosevelt, daughter-in-law of the President, christened the destroyer USS Farragut on Mar. 15 when it was launched at Quincy, Mass.

Marine Battalion

The Marine Battalion on the USS Wyoming under command of Lt. Col. John Potts, USMC, has been landed at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for six weeks' encampment prior to forming part of the Fleet Marine Force during the annual maneuvers.

Four non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps were nominated recently to be second lieutenants. They are Corporals Reynolds H. Hayden, William Marcellus Hudson, Charles Anthony Miller and Frederic Haynes Ramsey. Lieutenant Hayden is the son of Capt. Reynolds Hayden, MC, USN, and Lieutenant Ramsey, a graduate of Princeton University, is the nephew of Col. Frederick A. Ramsey, USMC-Ret.

Status of Promotion**ARMY PROMOTION STATUS**
Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since March 9, 1934.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Laurence V. Frazier, CE, No. 41, Page 100. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Ned B. Rehkopf, GSC (FA), No. 47, Senior Lieut. Col.—Walter K. Wilson, CAC, No. 48.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieut. Col.—Jacob L. Devers, FA, No. 694, Page 102. Last nomination to the grade of Lieut. Col.—Thurston Hughes, AGD, No. 642. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Wallace C. Philion, Inf. No. 643.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Larry McHale, FA, No. 2386, Page 103. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Benjamin Bowering, CAC, No. 2307. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Creighton Kerr, CAC, No. 2308.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Engmann A. Anderson, QMC, No. 5881, Page 101. Last nomination to the grade of Capt.—Charles T. Skow, AC, No. 5898, Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lieut.—Morton H. McKinnon, AC, No. 5899.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieut.—Robert F. Tate, AC, No. 8577, Page 100. Last nomination to the grade of 1st Lieut.—Theodore J. Dayhars, CAC, No. 8506. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Frank J. Coleman, AC, No. 8507. Senior 2nd Lieut. If vacancy were filled—Thomas J. Brennan, Jr., Cav, No. 8508.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

March 16, 1934

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. W. S. Pye, Capt. L. F. Thibault, Comdr. T. B. Thompson, Lt. Comdr. F. A. Mullen, Lt. A. M. Townsend.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, Capt. J. B. Pollard, Comdr. V. H. Carson, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. T. F. Weinert.

Dental Corps

Comdr. T. L. Sampson, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. G. G. Seibels, Capt. J. H. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerfind, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. L. H. Thomas, Lt. (jg) C. T. Abbott.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Marke.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. R. M. Watt, Capt. A. J. Chantry, Jr., Comdr. B. S. Bullard, Lt. Comdr. William Niedert, Lt. J. J. Schelbeler.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. W. W. Schneider, Lt. H. MacT. Sylvester.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

March 16, 1934

Last Commissioned Last to make number

Colonel

Russell B. Putnam, APM Benjamin S. Berry

Lieutenant Colonel

Julian P. Wilcox John Dixon

Major

Fred G. Patchen Louis R. Jones

Captain

Julian N. Frisbie George L. Hollett

First Lieutenant

Jaime Sabater Frank H. Wirsig

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Discuss Air Consolidation (Continued from Page 566)

ing nearly a month. They presented their estimates. They presented their views and later, before the Congress, they would do the same thing.

"Now, there is a limitation by law that after the War Department estimates have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and submitted by the President of the United States to Congress the War Department itself cannot initiate increases thereto. They can respond to suggestions from the Committee or they can answer definite questions as to whether more funds or less funds may be necessary but they themselves cannot, under the law, initiate any increase in those various budget items.

"Now, the budget totals, as a rule, have not been a fixed total in which the Bureau of the Budget said, 'Here, War Department, you take half a billion dollars' or 'hundred million dollars and divide it up among your groupments.' The general limiting figure was the sum total of the various items.

"Every dollar was tagged, every dollar had to be advocated; every dollar defended, by the Bureau definitely involved, but the Bureau of the Budget, when they finished, had produced a certain total. That comes to Congress. But, that total is merely the sum of the various items themselves and, as you know, every dollar of every item is tagged and the hearings in the House are very voluminous, as you know, on all such things.

Senator Copeland, "There is another step, General, that you have not outlined. As I understand it, the War Department goes to the Budget and makes its plan.

General MacArthur, "It does what, sir?"

Senator Copeland, "Then, if I understand the process, if there has been any failure to make appropriations, you trace back the failure and you come to the fact first that the Congress has not met the estimate of the Budget and the Budget estimates have been—I do not say it was—it may have been cut by the President, and so in the last analysis we can hardly blame the War Department for the failure of Congress to appropriate money."

General MacArthur, "You may blame the War Department for a great many things. They have made their mistakes and sometimes bitter mistakes, but you cannot blame us for not asking for money. That is one fault to which we plead not guilty."

Unified Air Force

The Democratic Senator Robinson's appeal for unification of air activities came on the floor of the Senate March 13, following an attack by his Republican namesake, Senator Robinson, of Indiana, upon the administration's handling of the Air mail situation. The Democratic leader stated:

"The one thing in addition to the unfortunate loss of lives that has taken place, which everyone regrets and deplores, the one circumstance that impresses me as calling for legislative and administrative reform in relation to military aviation, is that when the Army Air Service is suddenly called upon to discharge somewhat hazardous duties there has resulted a condition which the Senator from Indiana characterizes as tragic.

"The Government has expended enormous sums for the development and improvement of aviation. The military department has been liberally supplied, but the several factors which enter into the development of aviation have been dispersed through various departments; that is to say, the Army, the Navy, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture—that is, the Weather Bureau—the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Treasury—Coast Guard Service—and the Post Office Department Air Mail Service.

"It is regrettable and sad that the Army flyers should have lost their lives. But is it not fair, I ask the Senator from Indiana, to have in mind all the facts and circumstances which reflect light upon the incidents referred to? During the period in which these accidents have occurred there have been

very unusual weather conditions, which have resulted in disastrous accidents, not only to Army planes but also to other forms of aviation and other forms of transportation. The President took the precaution to ask the head of the Army Air Corps whether his Department was equipped and trained for the performance of this duty. He was assured that the work could begin within 2 or 3 days. My information is that 11 days were given in which to make necessary, special, and emergency arrangements.

"It is quite natural, in view of the developments which have since been manifested, that there should be an effort on the part of some officers to shield themselves from a responsibility which they should be both willing and able to carry. There is not a person within the sound of my voice who does not know that the profession of the soldier is inseparably associated with hazard. He must at all times be ready to encounter the perils incident to the carrying of the sword or to the flying of military airplanes. That is a part of the purpose of maintaining a military air force, and I think, without reflecting on the personnel of the Army air force, as gallant, I believe, as was ever assembled anywhere on this earth, it is a reflection on the efficiency of the Army Air Corps to say that they cannot perform a civilian function in time of peace, a function which admittedly is more hazardous than flying in weather always calm and with winds always fair. The fault goes back to the manner in which the aviation force of the United States has been organized, under separate heads and departments, 8 or 10 different bureaus having relationship to aviation, with different purchasing agencies, with no organized effort to procure the most

modern and efficient equipment.

"It is a sad thing to say, but one of the results which ought to come, I should rather say, which must come, from this condition is the more efficient organization of the Army Air Service, the assembling, if you please, under a single head, excepting naval aviation, of the bureaus which have to do with aviation, the placing at the head of the aviation service of one who is not only well trained and familiar with the history of the problems which relate to that service but one who believes that an up-to-date air corps or department is an essential and indispensable part of the military service of this Nation.

"If that result shall be achieved, through tears and through wrathful expressions, if you please, there will result some measure of compensation for the tragedies which have happened, tragedies which are due, in large part, to unusual and extraordinary weather conditions, and, in my judgment, in some part to lack of adequate and proper equipment.

"I should like to see the movement to concentrate aviation bureaus under one head, under an able and aggressive leadership, carried forward, and I should like also to see coupled with that a provision of law for all aviation purchases, so far as practicable, to be made by a single organization, audited by the Comptroller General. I believe that such an arrangement would not only give the United States what they have paid for and have not received, what they are entitled to have, an efficient and well-equipped air force, but it would also tend to remove the opportunity for dishonesty and for fraudulent arrangements such as those to which reference has already been made."

Departmental Study

The original War Department announcement of its proposed study of the problem was as follows:

"The Secretary of War has directed that a special committee be convened for the purpose of studying and reporting on the operations of the Army Air Corps in carrying the Air Mail. This committee will include the membership of The Drum Board (which for the past year has studied needs for a GHQ air force), supplemented by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Mr. Orville Wright, and Mr. Clarence D. Chamberlin, who will be asked to serve as members. The committee will therefore comprise: Maj. Gen. H. A. Drum, Deputy Chief of Staff, Chairman, Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of the Air Corps, Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, Commandant, Army War College, Maj. Gen. John W. Gulek, Chief of Coast Artillery, Brig. Gen. C. E. Kilbourne, A.C. of S., War Plans, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Mr. Orville Wright, and Mr. Clarence Chamberlin.

"The Secretary of War desires the committee to include especially in its considerations of equipment such flying instruments as are deemed necessary for efficient aviation and night, beacon, and radio controlled flights and landings, and in its consideration of personnel, their training and experience in cross country flying, in night flying, blind flying and in instrument flying, and their understanding and employment of the instruments referred to above."

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